Sunday Edition

The Bombay Chronicle

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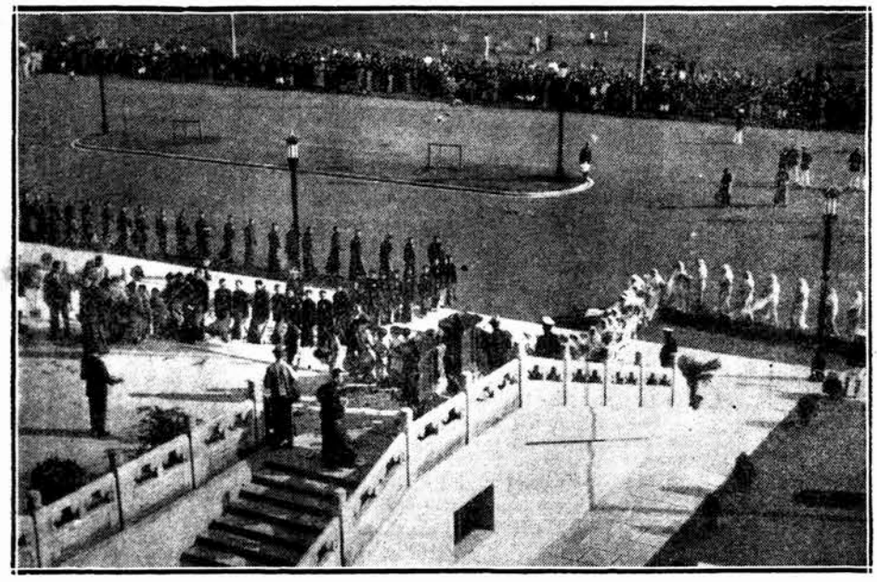
A BHIL MOTHER

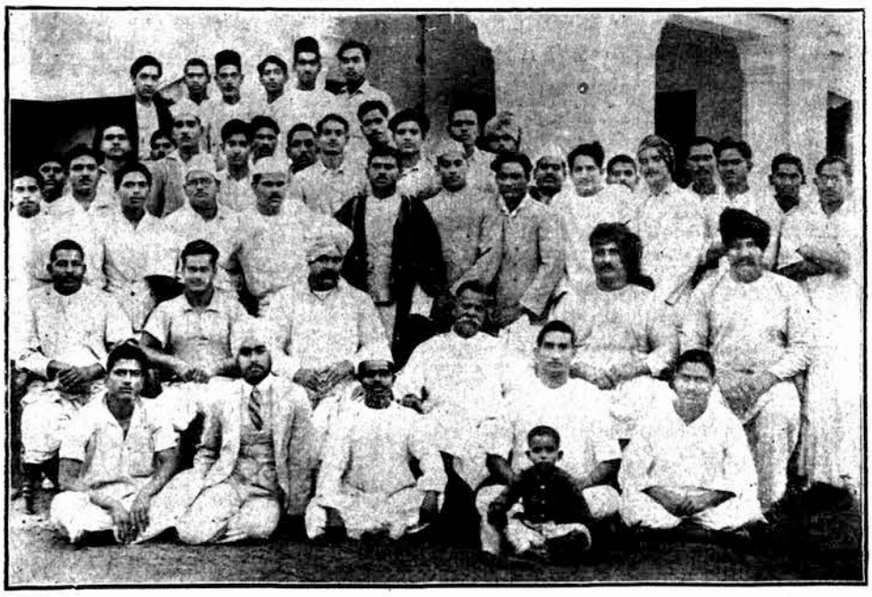
—Cyril A. Roseborough.

MASS MARRIAGES IN CHINA

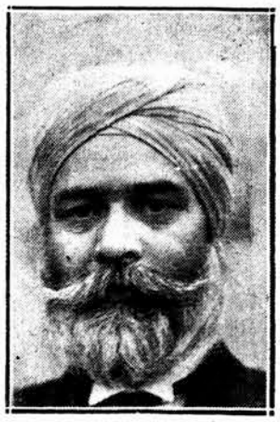


The Chinese have translated the American industrial "mass production" into matrimonial affair. Here are 130 parading brides and grooms about to enter a temple at Shanghai for the ceremony.

Olga Akimovna Shalagina, from Victory collective farm in Krasnoyarsk district, has been awarded the Order of Lenin, the highest Soviet award.

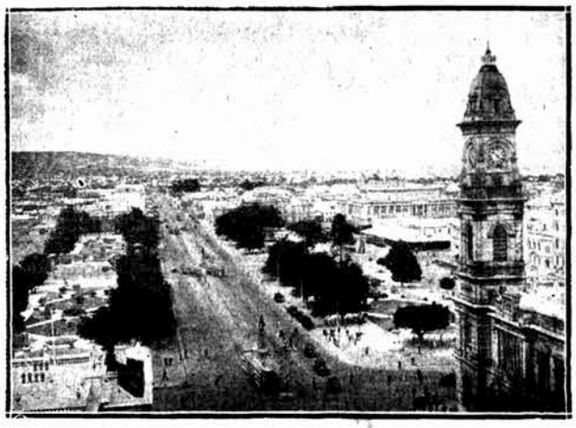


Gama, the Champion Wrestler of India and of the World, paid a visit recently to the Physical Culture Institute of the Hindu University. Photo shows him (3rd from left in second row from bottom) with Prof. Ramamurti, Superintendent of the Institute, to his left, and Hamida and Sahibuddin, two well-known disciples of Gama.



Lt. Sardar P. S. Sodhbans, F.I.A.A. (Lond.), R.A., Secretary of Indian Chambers of Commerce, Lahore, has been selected as Employers' Adviser to Indian Delegation to International Labour Conference at Geneva.

New Japanese Cabinet—in front row (left to right) being, War Minister Count Terauchi, Premier Hirota, and Minister Takuichi.



Adelaide, capital of South Australia, which is now engaged in celebrating its centenary.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: SUNDAY, APRIL 19, 1936

Sixth International Communal Congress

Leading Nations Of The World Will Survey Progress Of Local Self-Government And Exchange Technical Experiences In Berlin In June This Year

(By DR. KURT JESERICH, Managing Chairman of the German Gemeindetag and Vice-President of the "Union Internationale des Villes et Pouveire. Locaux".)

The International Union of Towns and Local Authorities is holding the Sixth International Communal Congress in Berlin and Munchen during the week from 6th to 13th June of this year. The International Union of Towns and Local Authorities is an organisation to which the communal associations of the principal civilized countries belong and which serves for the exchange of technical experiences between the leading communal officials of the world in all spheres of communal or local administration.

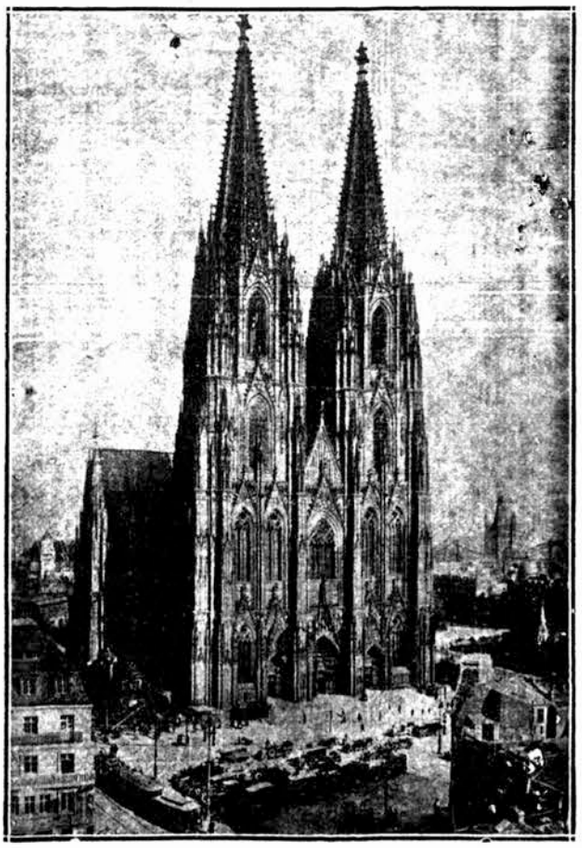
The last International Communal Congress was held in London in 1932 under the patronage of H. M. the King of Great Britain and Ireland. In 1929 the communal authorities of the world met in Barcelona and Seville under the patronage of H. M. the King of Spain. It is a great honour for Germany that Berlin and Munchen have been selected as the meeting places of the Congress on this occasion. The new Germany will thus have an opportunity of demonstrating the results of its serious and responsible work of reconstruction in communal policy to visitors from all countries.

Exchange Of Reports

The subjects dealt with by the Congress of the International Union of Towns and Local Authorities are the most interesting points of communal policy. At the meetings at Barcelona and Seville questions of the financial, organizing and economic activities of the communes were dealt with, while in London those of the systems of self-government and of the training of communal officials were discussed.

The technical value of these meetings lies in the general reports which are read by prominent experts and provide a comprehensive survey of the subjects under discussion, but also in the national reports which describe the special features of the achievements of the various countries in the spheres in question. A large quantity of important material for the two subjects which will be dealt with in Berlin and Munchen has already been received from numerous countries, and gives promise of the successful result of the work of the Congress.

But the great value of the Congress lies not only in the reports read, but also in the printed material (Congress records) which are later handed over for scientific examination and development. Both the advance reports and records of the meetings provide abundance of material and suggestions which are valuable both for practical communal administration and for communal science.



A picturesque view of Munich where the Sixth International Communal Congress will be held from 6th to 13th June 1936

The question of whether the tasks of communal administration can be dealt with within an international framework must certainly be answered in the affirmative in view of the experience gained at previous International Communal Congress. It has become evident that technical questions and those of organization are assuming increasing importance in the domain of communal administration. But these tasks are almost the same in all civilized countries, as regards both their origin and their character, so that an exchange of experiences is quite fruitful and possible.

It is, however, more difficult to decide in the case of questions which have more to do with communal policy because they are much influenced by the idea of the State adopted by the various nations. Even if the relationship between the State and local authorities is different in different countries, and results in a different relationship between the tasks of the State and those of the local authorities, yet, with mutual respect for the general political situation in the various countries, a successful discussion of tasks of communal policy can also be achieved. There is everywhere an abundance of questions of communal administration on a similar basis, a comparison of which justifies the view that similar efforts for the development of communal policy are being made in all civilized countries. Thus experience teaches us that in times of prolonged economic depression an attempt is made in all countries to overcome the financial difficulties of the communes with the same means, either by increased State supervision or by restricting the financial and fiscal powers of the communes.

Problem Of Unemployment

The prolonged unemployment in all countries, which was the result of the change in the structure of world business, has led to the task of supporting the unemployed, which was originally a matter for private or communal welfare measures for the most part, being transferred more and more to the State. This transfer was the automatic result of the fact that the formerly temporary financial burden has become a permanent burden of tremendous extent which can no longer be borne by the communes. The difference in the burdens borne by the various communes as a result of the economic crisis made it necessary to adjust the balance of these burdens by a larger participation on the part of the State. Hence it is evident that in spite of all the difference between the general situation in communal policy in different countries, one nation can learn from the other by means of unprejudiced and frank discussion.

The International Communal Congress, however, also provides an opportunity for personal acquaintance and for increasing mutual personal and technical esteem. The Congresses create an atmosphere suitable for the exchange of a number of common ideas, and for the awakening of

(Continued On Page 45)

For Latest Telegrams, Commercial and Sporting News —See pages 17 to 32.

Emancipated Womanhood Of Russia

Assured Of Fullest Sex Equality And With All Walks Of Life Thrown Open To Them, Women Of Soviet Republic No Longer Feel They Are Drudges But March Shoulder To Shoulder With Their Menfolk As Their Partners

Of all the calumnies wherewith the face of bolshevism was blackened in the first five years after the revolution none caused the Bolsheviki more distress and fury than the legend of the nationalization of women. Because if there was one thing upon which they prided themselves it was that their revolution had liberated Russian womanhood—or at least made possible its liberation—from intolerable servitude and drudgery, writes Mr. Walter Duranty in the "New York Times."

Various explanations of the nationalization legend have been given: first, that it was pure invention aimed at discrediting the Bolshevist regime in the eyes of the Western world, especially the United States; second, that a group of anarchists got control of one of the Volga cities and did indeed issue a fantastic edict to introduce the freest of "free love", third, that the local Soviet of one of the Siberian cities, exasperated by the manner in which White refugees from the West were debauching the local girls with superior wealth, culture and comforts, retaliated by a threat to take, or "nationalize," the wives, sisters and daughters of the refugees unless the latter left the local girls alone. In any case one thing is certain—neither Lenin nor his associates ever for one moment contemplated so monstrous a perversion of human instincts.

Hard Lot Of The Poor Under Czarism

What is generally forgotten in estimating the first stages of the Soviet revolution is that it was made for the masses, that is to say, for the 90 per cent of the Russian population who for centuries had been little better than slaves to the favoured minority. In the truest sense of the phrase, Soviet legislation was aimed at bettering the lot of the "common man"—and woman.

It is hard for Americans to understand how low and miserable this lot had been under Czarism. Fully three-quarters of the people of Russia were born and lived their early formative years in a single room, often shared with animals whose condition was not much worse than that of their human owners. The Russian masses were a prey to the rapacity of their masters, to abysmal ignorance and the darkest superstition, to dirt, disease and all the miseries of overcrowding.

When the Bolsheviki legislated to provide State care, and, if necessary, "homes" for children, it did not mean, as was trumpeted abroad, that they were "tearing children away from their parents," but that they were giving the hard-worked mother of a family a chance to get leisure and freedom and giving the children a chance to get the proper treatment and education, which was denied them by former conditions. Ask any mother of a family in the lowest tenements of New York what her life is like, ask the social workers, ask the children themselves, and the answers will explain what Lenin wished to do and why. Because the level of living conditions in the tenement districts of New York was higher than the general level of the life of the masses in Russia.

Similarly with regard to marriage. The marriage laws as they existed were no great burden upon the wealthy minority. Divorce could be decorously arranged and, save in exceptional cases, marriage for women of this class was little different from that in Western countries. With the masses, however, it was another story. The wife was bound to her husband by unbreakable chains.

It was a common saying in Czarist Russia that the peasant had only two pleasures in his sordid existence—to get drunk and to beat his wife. This also the Bolsheviki were resolved to change. If one asked them then, or asks them now, "But don't you think that your laws do involve a certain breaking up of the home?" they replied, and still reply, "Of course. That's what we want to do—to break up that kind of home, if home you call it, to make such conditions impossible in the future. We didn't care, and we don't care, about the upper classes—those must be swept away. Our laws are devised to protect and help the women and children of the masses."

No Civic Rights For Women

Under the Czars women had, of course, no civic rights, they had not even arrived at the contemporary German ideals of Kinder, Kirche and Kueche, because their living standard was too low. The life of the average peasant woman and of the urban worker also, was little but drudgery and squalor. With few exceptions women in Russia were no better than Indian squaws or the Eskimo wives who chewed sealskin to make garments for their men.

In the higher ranks of Czarist society this was not the case. Here women were as free and as influential as in any country in the world. They took no direct part in the political or economic life of the country, but their indirect influence was no less great than was in the France of Louis XIV, or, for that matter, France to-day. They held their sway by wit and beauty, and it mattered nothing to them that the vast majority of their sisters were virtually slaves.

The revolution changed all that; on paper at least it gave women absolute equality with men as citizens, voters and in the economic field. Instead, as heretofore, of being dependents in the true sense of the word, Russian women were now living irrespective of masculine influence or control.

It is perhaps too much to say that women have attained a full equality with men in Russia. There are still discriminations, despite laws and edicts to the contrary, but women have at least received opportunity and are not slow to take advantage of it.

Curiously enough, there has been little emergence of women in the higher ranks of politics. Lenin's widow, Krupskaya; his sister, Ulianova, now dead; Mme. Kollontai, the first woman Ambassador—these are exceptions to the general rule. There is only one woman among the 150 members and "candidates" (alternates) of the Central Committee of the Communist party, which is the ruling authority of the U.S.S.R.

All Careers Now Open

On the other hand, there is a steady and growing tendency of women to assume what one might call "middle" jobs in the U.S.S.R. —to serve as members of village or urban Soviets, to take places on the managing committees of collective farms, in offices and business enterprises, and, more particularly, in the "learned" professions. Almost half the medical students in Russia to-day are women, and there is an almost equally high percentage in teaching and scientific research, except engineering, where it drops to not more than one-tenth of the total.

In the humbler walks of life women are playing an increasingly prominent role. Some of the best tractor drivers and shock-brigade workers that have recently been entertained at the Kremlin have been women, and one of the first things that strikes foreign visitors on their arrival in the U.S.S.R. is the gangs of husky girls that are working on the railroad. I believe it is no exaggeration to say that at least one-third of the unskilled workers on railroad construction, building

(Continued on page 12)

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Be reassured. All you need is a good tonic. Take a glass of Wincarnis after every meal and at bedtime. It will do you a world of good, and in a few days you will regain your fresh looks.

Wincarnis is both a food and a tonic that creates new blood and tones up the whole system. For more than fifty years it has been prescribed by doctors and nurses for debility, anaemia, sleeplessness and lassitude, and millions of women have benefited from its wonderful health-giving properties.

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W.3-36

INCOMPATIBLES

Danger Of Faddy Diets

That this food and that food are incompatibles and therefore, should not be eaten at the same meal is perhaps the most generally believed food fad of the present time writes Dr. Grant Fleming, M.D.

We are told, by those who attempt to convince us with their dogmatic sweeping statements rather than by scientific experiment, that proteins and carbohydrates should not be included in the same meal.

This statement is given an air of the respectability by cloaking it with what appear to be scientific garments. We are told that as meat and other proteins require an acid medium for their digestion while potatoes, sugars and similar carbohydrates need an alkaline medium, when both are present, one must interfere with the digestion of the other.

Such a conclusion ignores the fact that when carbohydrates alone are eaten, there is a flow of acid digestive juices in the stomach in which the carbohydrate is thoroughly mixed. This happens regardless of whether or not there is a protein food in the stomach at the time.

Experiments have shown that the presence of a carbohydrate food does not retard the digestion of a protein food. As a matter of fact, meat and potatoes together are just as agreeable to the stomach as they are to the palate. The stomach carries out its digestive functions in a remarkably constant manner without regard to the kinds of food present.

Some stomachs empty more quickly than do others. This happens in the presence of meat and potatoes, just as it does if meat alone is eaten. The addition of fat to the diet slows up the evacuation of the stomach. That is why fat foods give a sense of satisfaction for a longer period after eating than do other foods.

Many people eat too much, and if they eliminate some carbohydrate foods from their diet, they will likely feel better because of cutting down their food intake until it is more nearly what they need, and not because their digestion is better, or that proteins and carbohydrates are incompatible.

The chief danger of faddy diets is that some food essential may be left out of the food intake. We need energy foods. Just because many persons eat into much energy food in the form of carbohydrates is no reason to think that we can get along without the required amounts. A variety of foods is desirable, and there is no known reason why foods of different kinds should not be consumed at the same meal.

'QUINS' FILM

"Insult To Medicine"

The film called "The Country Doctor," in which the Dionne Quintuplets appear, is denounced as "an insult to the entire medical profession" by Dr. James J. McCann, an M.P. for Ontario.

He says: "I protest against the exploitation of one of the wonders of the world by such a distasteful picture just to satisfy American greed for money."

She didn't understand football. "Why did they stop that man and knock him down as soon as he touched the ball?" she asked.

"Because he was trying to score a goal," her brother explained.

"But isn't the object of the game to get goals?"

"Yes, but he was—you see, he's on the other side. He was going the wrong way—that is, towards the wrong goal."

"Well, I don't see why they should knock him down to tell him that. Everybody makes mistakes."

Indian Bazar

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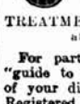

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THE BUTTERFLY

The Miracle Of Transfiguration

(By RENE THEVENIN)

One might say that the butterfly is a creature that is born for the second or even the third time and in its final form there remains in appearance at least, nothing at all of what preceded it. There is so much mystery about this phenomenon that although it is extremely common it always remains a matter of astonishment to the attentive observer, even though he contemplates it for the hundredth time.

Let us take for example one of the Saturnia, a species which comprises among its representatives some of the largest and most beautiul butterflies. They are also silk producers. The insect produces this substance in order to weave a cocoon of it in which it encloses itself during the transformation stage.

There is hardly in nature a greater contrast than that which exists between the caterpillar which shuts itself up in this dwelling and the butterfly which emerges. The former has not got the enormous faceted eyes which are an appanage of the latter and its antennae are scarcely indicated. It has powerful mandibles and nothing of what will be the proboscis is apparent. The digestive apparatus is very powerful while the reproductive organs are barely outlined. The abdomen possesses feet furnished with hooks. In fact there are many characteristic which are just the opposite in the butterfly.

Such then is the caterpillar which shuts itself up in its network of silk thread. It takes two or three days for it to disappear completely and when it is hidden from view one can still hear it for some time continuing its work inside, to thicken the wall. Then silence. The great mystery of the transfiguration is about to be accomplished.

A Formless Pulp

If you at a certain moment opened the cocoon you would find nothing inside but a formless pulp in which nothing is recognisable. By careful examination and the use of a microscope, however, you might discover some vague traces of organs. There is in fact something which resembles a digestive tube but it is not functioning. Whatever else is there is completely submerged in a sort of half liquid paste which fills the cavity. If one did not know one would think that the creature enclosed there was dead and passing into dissolution. It is in fact a veritable rebirth where the tissues of the future being are reconstituted as mysteriously as in the primitive egg.

The formless pulp is in fact alive and lige all living matter it is composed of cells, the same that composed the body of the caterpillar, but instead of being in the form of organs and muscles they have returned to their original chaos like the bricks of a house that has been pulled down, which are lying in a disordered heap awaiting the workmen who will use them to construct something entirely new.

They are there, waiting, the workmen, in the form of small masses of cells which have energetically resisted the general anarchy, have kept their cohesion, finding in union strength, and soon commence a propaganda for the return of order, that is to say that they have multiplied, grown, become stronger, until they are solid and organised enough to take up the work.

Gradually these cells that are going to reconstruct the imago, or perfect insect, begin to show what they can do. Their work is like that of marvellous chemists. Insensibly the body of the butterfly which owes everything to the body of the caterpillar and yet at the same time has nothing resembling it is formed. With the elements placed at its disposition it fabricates for itself organs of which it had no idea in its caterpillar form.

Breaking Through The Prison

The wings do in take their definite form until after the hatching. The great business now for the insect is to get out of his prison. Having neither teeth nor perforating instruments of any sort how is he to succeed?

It seems that he has conserved a preparation which already existed in the caterpillar but which he has transformed for his own use. The glands secreting the silk are replaced by an analogous system producing a liquid which is, so to speak, of a contrary action for it is an active dissolvent.

Towards the end of a fortnight it is noticeable that one of the ends of the cocoon is damp. The butterfly is preparing to come out. He does not perforate his shell like a chicken in an egg but by damping the threads of silk he makes them separate from each other and can soon push them apart.

When he has finally quite emerged from his sheath, the butterfly rests on the top of it visibly fatigued by the effort he has made.

The wings especially strike one by their strange sketchy appearance. Little by little they lengthen and expand. They are brilliantly coloured. This is due to the scales which cover them and which the themselves imperceptible flattened sacs covered with fine hairs which seem to clothe the insect in a sort of delicate fleece, a fairy-like robe of emerald and saphire, catching the light in a thousand ways whose unique beauty would be in vain if we were not there to see it.

GUARDSMAN REFUSES TO GIVE UP MOUSTACHE

Leaves Army After Successful "Satyagraha"

The Guardsman Who Refused to Shave His Moustache has left the Army.

And he still has his moustache —the moustache about which questions were asked in the House of Commons, says the "Sunday Express."

He is now plain Mr. Arthur Lesli Bursell, of Hull. He is twenty years old.

Bursell, who was a private, was sentenced by his commanding officer to ten years' confinement for refusing to shave off the moustache, and in February was court-martialled and sentenced to tewenty-eight days' detention for not obeying the order of a regimetal sergeant-major.

He joined the Coldstream Guards six years ago.

"I have been growing a moustache ever since I was fifteen, and other men in the regiment have moustaches exactly like mine," he said.

"I was ordered to shave it off but I did not like this and asked to see the commanding officer. He also said I had to shave it off.

"When I was told that I would be given ten days' confinement in barraks I protested and asked for a court-martial.

"DIFFICULT."

"While I was speaking to the Commanding officer, the regimental sergeant-major ordered me to fall in. This put me in a difficult position, because I felt it would be discourteous to the commanding officer to fall in before he had given me an answer.

"I was court-martialled for refusing to obey that order, and my detention followed, but while they cut my hair they could not shave off my moustache."

Sir V. Warrender, Financial Secretary to the War Office, made a statement in the House, and said that under King's Regulations a soldier was at liberty to grow a moustache, but it was within the discretion of a commanding officer to order its removal if it presented an unsoldierly appearance."

£5 FOR A HUSBAND

London Woman Receives Two Hundred Offers

The Mayor of Margate has received over 200 letters from men offering themselves as husband to a London woman who wrote asking the Mayor's help in finding a man to marry.

She said she was 27 and anxious to settle down and she offered to give £5 to charity.

Applications came from men of all ages and from all parts of the country.

The Mayor says that he does not intend to forward any more letters.

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New Year's Day (1935) In Calcutta

Across A Miniature Sahara—Work, Work, Work, At Breathless Speed—Kindness Galore—Inside A Mental Hospital

(Mr. Cyril A. Roseborough, who, with Mrs. Roseborough, toured, through the principal towns of Northern and Central India on a bullock cart, covering a distance of 4,790 miles during a period of nearly two years since their start from Hubli on 18th April, 1934, and who, after a few weeks' stay in Bombay last month, has again left for a tour in Southern India in his bullock-cart, continues on this page the narrative of the party's adventurous tour. In the previous four instalments of this narrative which appeared in our issues of the 22nd and 29th March and 5th and 12th April, Mr. Roseborough described the journey from Hubli to Madras via Mysore State, and from Madras to Cuttack in Orissa and across the Mahanadi River).

CHAPTER VIII

New Year's Day 1935

Next morning the Sub-Inspector of Police sent two men to help us across the miniature "Sahara Desert" which lay before us. Pushing, shouting, panting and in a bath of perspiration, after five hours we crossed the sands and eventually arrived at the opposite bank. Buster and I were dead heat, but proud of our achievement. After a couple of hours' rest, we proceeded on to the village of Khanditar, where we camped for the night, on New Year's Eve. To-morrow would be the New Year. What sort of journey were we to have?

The first thing to do was to cross a tributary of the Brahmani River which was a glorified canal. The crossing was easy, as the District Board had boat arrangements. On and on we went and about 11 a.m. we came to the banks of the Baitarani River. This river had a boat for crossing and with a little difficulty we were ferried over. On arrival at the other side we found the road in a very deplorable state and half a mile further we came across a bund forty feet high. The road at the foot of this bund was broken.—a narrow canal of about five feet wide with soft clay soil lay between.

Here I was faced with a problem. Scouting about, I found a narrower crossing about a mile away and opposite was a steep path up the bund at an angle of about 80 degrees. Across the fields I led 'Buster' and the cart and with careful manoeuvring nearly crossed the canal, when suddenly the mud which formed the side wall of the narrow road gave way, and the right wheel sank almost axle deep into the soft clay. The Oriya is not one to render assistance. Even though I offered to pay for assistance, it took over an hour before I could get any help. With a severe struggle we got the wheel on dry land. My helpers, two of them, taking a rupee each, left me to climb this bund the best way I could, on the top of which a crowd stood watching and jabbering, but none ready to help. After a further delay, I managed to get two men, who also wanted a rupee each to assist me up the bund. Well—I just had to pay it or stay where I was.

We unloaded the cart, and then started the superhuman task of getting up this bund. Slowly, we literally crawled up till we were about six feet from the top. 'Buster' felt the strain and swerved, a shout arose from the lookers-on and the cart rolled back about two feet. I realised the danger. My God!

Were we to crash to the bottom? Some of the on-lookers also realized what was happening. They saw me slip and let go my hold on 'Buster's's bridle, another shout and four or five of them rushed to our aid. From the back they heaved the cart forward. This sudden jerk caused poor 'Buster' to drop on his knees and still feeling the push from behind he crawled on his knees up the remaining part, with me scrambling up along side, till his hind legs got on the top of the bund, and then he stood up. We thanked God that we were safe on the top of the bund instead of being a mangled mass at the bottom.

Taking a short rest to regain our breath, we again moved on, arriving at the Bhandripokhuri Police Station at 7-30 p.m. We had had no food all day and were hungry and tired and to add to our discomfort it was d—n cold! I took out my diary. It was 1st January 1935 "New Year's Day"! A wonderful prospect for the New Year! The Head Constable supplied us with food and milk, as no eatables were available at the village except on bazaar days.

CHAPTER IX

Nearing Calcutta

After a good night's rest we left Bhandripokhuri for Bhadrak, where we arrived at 2-30 p.m. At the High School there I recovered part of the amount I had spent on the way up from Cuttack, our next important stop being Balasore, still forty-three miles ahead. In due course we arrived at Balasore on the 6th January and arriving at the Dak Bungalow we found it had been reserved for a Government official, who was arriving the next day. I obtained permission from the Deputy Collector to occupy for the night a small kitchen and if the official in question had no objection, I could remain there, the next day as well. We were thankful for that, at least it was some shelter from the bitter cold.

On the morning of the 7th January 1935 the Official duly arrived, and before he got too busy I took the opportunity of calling. Outside the door, I was met by a gentleman who requested to know my business, and I explained him the reason of my visit. "I don't think Mr. X will object, come with me", and so I, like Daniel, entered the Lion's den.

"No objection at all. I am here for two days and you may stay. If there is any way in which I can help you, I shall be pleased". Thanking the Lion for his kind offer and assuring him I was not in need at the moment, I bowed myself out.

"What is this you are selling?" asked the gentleman, who had so kindly assisted me. I explained, "I am much interested in Education and I am Chairman of the Municipality and Vice-Chairman of the District Board, please give me your order book", he said. I stood by his shoulder while he wrote. I gaped, were my eyes playing tricks? I started trembling, I felt foolish. My brain was in a whirl. I had gone to ask permission to be allowed to occupy a small kitchen and—here in the compound of the Dak Bungalow—an order—and—"There you are", he said as he finished writing, his voice hit like a bullet and brought me to my senses. "To-day is the 7th, please give me delivery of the boxes on the 10th morning. Goodbye and good luck." I spluttered a sort of thanks and dashed for the kitchen.

"Girlie, look! for God's sake look!" I said excitedly.

"One hundred boxes at one rupee a box! One hundred rupees!" gasped Florrie, "but—but, how are we going to make them? We have no money to buy the materials with."

"God knows" I said, "I only have one rupee four annas and there are fifteen boxes here ready for sale, I suppose I must sell them somewhere," and with that

(Continued on page 36)

Bullock-cart Tourists arrive in Calcutta.

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Books & Their Writers

POLAND: A NEW STATE IN BUILDING

POLAND AND HER ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS. By Dr. Roman Glorecki. (Allen and Unwin: London, 3s. 6d.)

Poland is one of the key States in Europe. Recently it has come for a variety of reasons more to the foreground and in the period ahead it is likely to figure even more in international discussions. Roman Gorecki's book "Poland And Her Economic Development" gives an account of Poland's basic economic background and developments in various spheres, agriculture, industry, finance, trade and transport, after the emergence of Poland as an independent State, following the last Great War. Of particular iterest is the attention devoted by Poland to the development of transport system in which the construction of the Port of Gdynia—a scheme with which Gorecki himself was closely connected—takes a prominent place, and extension of industries. A guiding motive in connection with the creation of certain new industries has been the self-defence of the new State. Details relating to work in connection with industrialisation and other departments are given with interesting figures and illustrative charts. The important position of Poland as an agricultural State is particularly stressed by the figures supplied, a fact to which there is also added attention to-day in connection with currents seen as bound with the much discussed German-Polish Pact. Essentially in the nature of a text-book, Dr. Gorecki's volume, is a useful publication to students of international affairs and economics.

A. C. N.

BOOKS RECEIVED

FLYING AND SOLDIERING: By R. R. Money. (Ivor Nicholson & Watson). Price 8s. 6d.

POOR PAGAN: By Elisabeth Margetson. (Ward Lock & Co.)

RAVEN: By Mrs. Barre Goldie. (Ward Lock & Co.)

THE FROBLEM OF RELIGION: By S. Raghavachari, Ahmedabad.

THE INDIAN PARTNERSHIP ACT, 1932: By S. R. Dongerkery. (Popular Book Depot, Bombay.)

REPORT OF THE CHEMICAL LABORATORIES: Maintained by the Central Board of Revenue for 1934-35, (Government of India), price As. 12.

MASTAVILAS (Guj.): By V. M. Shah (S. M. Shah, Ghatkopar), price Rs. 2.

BHUKAMARANO UPAI (Guj.), (Prasthan Karyalaya, Ahmedabad), price Rs. 2.

Vishwa Bharati

THE VISHWA BHARATI QUARTERLY FEB. 1936-APRIL 1936.

The paintings of Rabindranath have always been a puzzle to lovers of art. Mr. Nandlal Bose's article in this issue is an attempt at the elucidation of Rabindranath's art of painting. Whether the attempt is successful is difficult to say. Dr. Tagore's own article on the "Judging of Literature" is, of course, a clear enunciation of the subject and will serve as a guide to critics. "W. B. Yeats and the Irish Movement", "Hindu Social Organisation", "The Moslem Calligraphy" "Personal Life" will all repay careful reading.

R. B. J.

(Continued on page 16)

Austria: A Traveller's Narrative

AUSTRIA "THE LAND OF SMILES" AND TEARS.
(By: AIMEE WATT SMYTH).
(Burrow: London. 8sh. 6d.)

Australia for a while has been considerably in the limelight. She still is. The coming of the Nazi regime to office in Germany contributed to a fresh situation in regard to Austria. The February Revolt that ended in the putting down with violence of the Socialists intensified the new situation. Since then various currents and cross-currents have been at play. Austria in the process has come to be described sometimes as the "Sick Person of Central Europe" and at other times as the "Powder Magazine of Europe"; estimates in regard to which there are hopes as well of change, with forces to support such hopes.

There is, however, another Austria—an Austria known as "The Land of Smiles." A description connected with the proverbially pleasant nature of the Austrian people, kind, polite and good-natured. It is this side of Austria that is described in the above volume, based on a tour through various beautiful parts of it, many rich in beautiful landscape and famous as health and sport resorts. As a tourists' land Austria, like Czechoslovakia has recently come into considerable prominence. Aimee Watt Smyth in the book under notice indicates in an interesting manner that it is a well-merited prominence and that a distinct contribution to it is made by the friendly spirit of the people.

There is an addition in the title of "And Tears." It has bearing on the campaign against Austria initiated by the Nazi regime in Germany with special reference to various economic measures intended to coerce Austria. The author's estimate of Dollfuss particularly in relation to the February Revolt however will be regarded by many as overlooking various factors of great significance. Of his role in the February Revolt, it is indeed asked, whether Dolfuss the pro-Fascist in carrying on a campaign of repression did not fail as Dolfuss the Austrain. But the volume is really a traveller's narrative and advances little claim to be a political study.

ALGEBRA

PRACTICAL ALGEBRA FOR SENIOR CLASSES: By Y. R. Gokhale, B.A., St. Xavier's High School, Bombay. (Price annas twelve) The Bombay Book Depot, Girgaum, Bombay. 4.

In writing this book, the author's long experience in teaching Mathematics has enabled him to see and solve just those difficulties which stagger most students in Algebra. Believing that it is only practice that gives us perfect mastery over our difficulties, he has culled out a choice selection of examples and embodied them in a little booklet which is sure to be of great help to all students of Algebra. Just the bare minimum of wordy theory and numerous examples worked out to guide the solution of exercises is a feature of this book. The fact that the author has kept the requirements of the Matriculation Examination in view should make it popular with the candidates.

"THE HINDUSTAN REVIEW"

As usual this number is full of instructive and authoritative articles. Among these those by Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha, Sir Govind Madgaonkar and Prof. Amarnath Jha would command greater attention because of their importance. The question of a 'lingua franca' for India has always engaged the attention of Indian leaders and Mr. Sinha's suggestions certainly give a good lead in the matter.

R. B. J.

"A Strange Case Of Re-incarnation

In the description of the photograph accompanying the article on "A Strange Case of Re-incarnation" which appeared on page 34 of our Sunday issue of 22nd March last it was stated that the person sitting by the side of the nine-year old girl, Shantidevi, was her "husband in her previous birth." We are informed that this is not correct and that the person is her present father.

"THE PEOPLE'S TRIBUNE"

The article which deserves the most prominent mention in the March issue of this excellent Chinese journal is the "International Indifference to Traffic in Narcotics" by E. A. Blanco, who is the Director of the Anti-Opium Information Bureau at Geneva. Another very readable contribution is 'Neurasthenia Sinica: Its cause and cure.' In this terse article Dr. Lim Boon-Keng gives an analysis of China's multifarious ills and suggests some remedies. The various regular features, like 'Observations and Commentaries', 'Sense and Nonsense' and the Review of Trade and Finance are as interesting as ever. Altogether, it is always a great pleasure to peruse this magazine.

"WHAT TO DO WITH OUR SONS"

"Apna Dikraonu Shu Karvu", that is, "What to do with our Sons" is the title of a Gujarati booklet, written by Mr. Fakirji E. Bharucha, ex-Director of Industries, Bombay Government, and ex-Professor of Mechanical Engineering, Poona College of Engineering. This handy publication will be much welcomed at the present juncture when the unemployment problem vexes the minds of Parsi leaders and well-wishers. Mr. Bharucha, with his experience of several decades' standing, puts on paper all he has to tell Parsi youth about the opportunities there still exist, in spite of the popular cry of 'overcrowding of trades and profession', in various brances of trades and profession and arts and sciences, for youths of proper qualifications and enterprise.

His book is a mine of information on different heads, such as Engineering (whether electrical, marine, mechanical, sanitary, civil or mining) and technology (whether textile, pharmaceutical, or oil), Navigation, Agriculture, &c. A reference is also made to the various communal funds which give pecuniary help to prosecute studies, which ought to prove a real guide to those who are seriously thinking of a proper start in their career.

This is the third edition of the work, which has been printed and published by the Parsi Punchayat Office from 209, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay, for sale at the nominal price of annas four per copy, the first two editions, published by the author himself, having been sold out soon after publication.

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ART NOTES AND EVENTS

By KANAIYALAL VAKIL

Srimati Kamaladevi Discerns—Gross Libel In Indian Films—The "Ideal" The "Educated" And The "Modern Woman"—Uncritical Intellectuals—Non-Existent Community—Of "Responsible Writers"—The Socialist And Orthodox Congressmen—Lawyers And Dancers—Srimati Vijayalaxmi Spots "Dolls" And Parasites.

Srimati Kamaladevi Chattopadhaya has in an article published in the "Sunday Chronicle" of last week written what she thinks about the Indian films. It is not often that one finds such informal expression of opinion. It is easy, therefore, to employ superlative language in its appreciation. It is easy but singularly inadvisable. Let us understand. Srimati Kamaladevi is dissatisfied with the existing literature and the dramatic art of the country. One would have expected from her a revealing analysis of the uncritical intellectuals who constitute the literary luminaries. But her main emphasis in the article seems to be on the screen versions depicting particularly the world of Indian womanhood.

Not The Main Tragedy

She thinks that the "main tragedy of our pictures" is commercial entertainment. It is not their main tragedy. The main tragedy is technical incompetence. And it is not solely the tragedy of "our" pictures. That is the tragedy of all pictures produced for profit and particularly for an uncritical audience. Shrimati Kamaladevi is well-known for her socialist bias. She ought to have known that the Indian film industry is not and cannot be an exception to the laws, economic and psychological, of any other capitalist industry. In fact, she has merely to read the panegyrics of the eminent certifying and even challenging on basis of the Swadeshi industry the might, power, influence and equalities of Hollywood or Elstree. They have not yet heard of Russia. Of course not. Why should they?

Shoddy Film Ideas

It has not occurred to these eminent to examine the shoddy ideas or qualities of the films propagated in the name and religion of industrial swadeshism. They have up to this moment remained completely unconcerned as to the quality or social or national objectives of these films. Some of the benevolent have gone in their benevolent exertions even to the extent of offering gratuitous "ashish" to foreign "educationalis." So that one section of the community is interested only in the profits of the industry. The other section, represented for example by such orthodox Congressmen as my friend Syt. Mahadev Desai, disbelieves in the educational ,social or political possibilities of the most massive and dynamic instrument of national reconstruction.

Hope Deferred

The Socialists would have been accepted as the only hope were it not for the fact that they have followed the orthodox Congressmen in disowning all responsibility for a sheduled educational, art or cultural plank or platform. Shrimati Kamaladevi would appeal to the community of 'responsible writers' to prevent the disaster she sees in Indian films. Such a community is non-existent. Such a community, if it did exist, should be responsible to whom?

"Dolls" And Parasites Outside Films

The film producers have a right to retort that they are merely reproducing in the films—may be in exaggerated form—the gross libels on 'modern', 'educated' and 'ideal' womanhood already made predominantly fashionable in the community elsewhere. It is not a film producer who observes that "the present method of bringing up girls and the wrong training which resulted in girls becoming dolls and parasites to husbands. They served neither their country nor their husbands and so far as education went they only learnt fashions and how to copy Western evils.

While some learnt simply to get degrees as passports for good husbands, they did not care to get equipped with economic independence."

It is Shrimati Vijayalaxmi Pundit addressing the Women's Conference at Lucknow. The film producer offers what he gets. Why should he, as part of the capitalist machinery, worry to comment on the gross libels on education already existing in the community? Why should he worry when he knows that he can obtain almost invariably and for the asking the blessing and the certificate of the leaders' whose job it is, presumably, to watch national and social objectives of reconstruction.

The Defaulting Socialists

The Socialists disbelieve in this method, presumably. Yet incredible as it may appear not one socialist, individual, periodical or newspaper has ventured to examine Indian pictures from the Socialist point of view and national reconstruction. It is, in the circumstances, worse than futile for Srimati Kamaladevi to pick out one or two Indian films and make them the subject of casual protests, however strong or candid. She has some influence with Socialist journals in the country. Could she not persuade them to take seriously regular notice of Indian pictures from the point of view and vantage of the Socialist,—a regular weekly or monthly review of Indian pictures would soon show her that the film producers only re-act to the libels masquerading the community as 'educated', 'modern' and 'ideal' women.

The Film Producer's Inspiration

Has she heard of the 'Society' woman—a new caste of women with more money than brains imported from the West? That is where the Indian film producer who may be trusted to know his business, obtains his 'gate-crashing' inspiration. If Shrimati Kamaladevi is in earnest to rid the community of the gross libels on enlightened womanhood, she will first have to examine in practice the precepts of those who preach the 'ideal' woman, the 'modern' woman and the 'educated' woman who vary as the tints of the rainbow vary. She at least has the definite Socialist standard.

The Living Libels.

Will she begin to measure the women who actually live, prosper and gain fame as gross libels on enlightened modern womanhood? She cannot cure in the films what she finds existing outside them. She can cure with films, if films are made to serve the nation as an instrument of national education of social and cultural as well as political reconstruction. But that is nobody's business. One section disbelieves in its social possibilities another is not concerned with them—the one is represented by orthodox Congressmen, the others by eminent "leaders" and "captains" of industry.

Lawyers And Dancers

Acharya Kirpalani achieved some measure of relieving humour by discussing the relative merits of vakils and dancers for vocational representation in the Congress. I do not know whether the dancers would like to be thus bracketed with lawyers. It is no tribute to them. But I do know that the nation would certainly gain immensely if some of the lawyers who have been dancing attendance on popularity were to yield place to dancers who at least provide the entertainment at their own risk as to cost and consequences. Besides, it would add the dynamic element of rhythm to the cult of physical culture so ably pleaded by "biradars" Chandulal Desai and Indulal Yagnik.

"We Stick" To Business.

Capt. H. A. O'Connor speaking at the Rotary Club on "Some Interesting Aspects of the Motion Picture Industry" remarked:—

"You can take my word for it that an educational picture except one of outstanding merit or public appeal is not a business proposition. It is therefore that we stick to what the public demand and offer films for entertainment."

Censorship Rules.

"In conclusion Capt. O'Connor said that the censorship rules were antiquated as they were drawn in the days of the silent films and did not meet with the requirements of modern times."

GERMANY'S MUSIC TITANS WHO SEVERED CONNECTIONS WITH REICH

Dr. Wilhelm Furtwaengler (left) and Dr. Erich Kleiber, who plunged the German Music world into a crisis by resigning all artistic connections. Dr. Furtwaengler quit as conductor of the famous Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra and as President of the Reich Chamber of Music after he was criticised for supporting the music of composer Paul Hindemith, who was said to have had Jewish blood. Dr. Kleiber resigned as leader of the State Opera.

THE BERLIN "ZOO"

An Interview With The Head Of The Berlin Zoological Gardens

The duties of Dr. Lutz Heck, the head of the Berlin Zoological Gardens, are by no means limited to the administrative functions connected with this post. He is at the same time a huntsman, leader of expeditions for the catching of wild animals, scientist, and author of a number of books, and also breeder and keeper of the large mammals in the forests of Germany. He is a man of many interests, but he does not let himself be distracted by their variety. His one supreme interest is the animal and its relation to man. Dr. Heck is a worthy successor of his father, who, for 45 years, was the head of the Berlin Zoo. His brother, Heinz, is the head of the Munich Animal Park.

"The Zoo is, of course," began Dr. Heck, "the great love of my life, for the Zoological Garden is for many people a valuable source both of recreation and education. I need say nothing of the many city children who see here for the first time in their life a young chick, or a foal, or some other well-known animal friend. Most of the people of a big city are absolute strangers to animals. The Zoo gives them an opportunity to get nearer to the animal, to watch it, and to study its biological development. The Zoo's chief appeal is to the heart, and then to the head. That is why I have made the open-air terraces, in which the animal can be observed as nearly as possible in its natural surroundings and not through bars. In my garden I also pursue a number of scientific aims connected with research and education. Here I may mention my observations of the law of heredity and race. Here in the Zoo we have also made a number of valuable experiments in the field of nourishment by means of artificial vitamins, and in such matters as the influence on the body of, for instance, artificial sunlight. The extensive field of animal psychology can be studied here in the Zoo much easier than it can be done when the creatures are in liberty.

"Our sphere of work is not small. The Berlin Zoo houses about 4,000 animals, including 1,000 different kinds of birds, and 500 kinds of mammals. Many of the creatures are completely free. The most numerous are probably the parakeets, who even spend the winter in their own nests which they have built themselves, and land a touch of colour—to say nothing of their cries—to the gardens. Next to my garden I am especially interested in the preservation of the larger mammals in Europe. I have taken especial pains for the preservation of the European bison, that ancient buffalo of the forests of Europe which is saved from extinction in the Zoo. Another of my foster-children is the elk, which at times was also threatened with extinction. Reich Hunting Master Goering, a man with a profound understanding for my ideals, has done much to help me realize these ideals. I will give only one example: In Corsica, the home of the graceful and agile wild-sheep, the mouflon, there are only 300 survivors of this charming beast. In the German forests the number of these animals has increased to 2,000. In the Schorfheide we now have 30 wild horses. The number of European bison, of which there are only about 70 in the world, is increasing owing to the preserves which were laid out in Springe and Eichhorst (Schorfheide) in 1934. I have just returned from Canada with 20 bison and 7 elks. The American bison too is now protected, and there are now some 20 to 30 thousand in that country.

"My brother in Munich and I have set ourselves one especially interesting task; the breeding afresh of the ancient aurochs. This second type of wild buffalo in Europe completely disappeared 300 years ago. But there are so many skeletons, descriptions, drawing, and reports of the aurochs that there is no doubt that, in the various types in which it was distributed over Europe, it is the ancestor of all the modern domestic cattle. The cave drawings of primeval bulls and cows are well known, and in spite of their age (15 to 20 thousand years) their artistic exactitude is worthy of a modern artist. From these drawings alone one can see that in certain species, especially the Spanish and French fighting bulls and the Corsican cattle, the peculiarities of the aurochs - horns, weight, hair, udders, temperament—have been preserved comparatively pure. In other still half-wild domestic cattle some peculiarities have been emphasized or reduced. I am endeavouring now by crossing certain breeds to restore the aurochs once more with all its characteristics, and then to set it free in its natural home in the German forest."

Dr. Heck knows all the zoological gardens of Europe and the most important of America at first hand. The Berlin Zoo carries on a lively exchange not only of animals but of the results of scientific research with the zoological gardens of all countries. One can therefore say that there exists an international co-operation in the field of the preservation of living wild animals and the research connected with it which is necessary for success.

America's Most Dangerous Gangster Was A Woman

"Mother Barker's" Career Of Crime Surpassed Even That Of Dillinger In Wickedness And Daring

The most vicious dangerous and resourceful criminal brain that America has produced in the past generation belonged to a woman, declares J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Government's G-men, in the first of a series of articles written for "The American Magazine" and dealing with the most famous cases in the history of his bureau.

"She was the most dangerous lawbreaker in my experience," he says, "More so than Dillinger or Baby Face Nelson or any of the rest of our so-called No. 1 public enemies.

"She was a woman called 'Mother Barker' by scores of satellites. In her sixty years she reared a spawn of hell. Of her four sons, one was a mail robber, another a hold-up man, and the remaining pair highwaymen, kidnappers and wanton murderers.

"To a great extent their criminal careers were directly traceable to their mother. To her they looked for guidance and for daring resourcefulness. They obeyed her implicitly. So, too, did other members of the Barker-Karpis gang of hoodlums, highwaymen, kidnappers and murderers which she headed.

"With the calm of a person ordering a meal Mother Barker brought about bank robberies, holdups or kidnappings and commanded the slaying of persons, some of whom only a short time before had enjoyed what they thought was her friendship. Yet she liked to hum hymns, and at one time in her life, at least, she was deeply religious and a regular church attendant.

"Crime travels into strange places for its recruits. For Mother Barker it reached into a farmhouse in a pocket of the Ozark Mountains 18 miles from Springfield, Mo., where a dark-haired girl reached the age of marriage in the middle '90's. Friends knew her as 'Arrie' Clark.

"The life of her childhood had been that of an ordinary Missouri farm—church, Sunday school, picnics, hayrides, candy pulls, and the little red schoolhouse. Somewhere she gained the nickname of Kate. Her family was circumspect and remained so.

"A young farm labourer named George Barker came along. They were married at Aurora, Mo., where Kate Barker was known as a good wife, devoted to the Presbyterian church, a fair housekeeper, and averse to back-fence gossip. There her sons arrived, Herman, Lloyd, Arthur, and the favourite, whom she called Freddie.

"She went to church and Sunday school, dragging her brood with her, to sing the hymns with the same lustiness as the rest of the congregation. With her went George, her husband, a mild, inoffensive, quiet man who seemed somewhat bewildered by his dominating wife. This was especially true when he attempted to assume the guidance of his growing boys. There was a feline intensity about Kate's determination that no one but herself should be their mentor; and in her eyes they could do no wrong.

"The neighbourhood knew her children first as rowdy youngsters, window breakers, and petty pilferers. Complaints to the father brought the information that 'they'd have to talk to Mother—she handled the boys.' Recourse to Kate Barker resulted in tirades against their accusers.

"By 1910 every one of the four sons had been accused of breaking some state law. It was not until 1934, however, that the F.B.I. received information that the gang had broken laws under its jurisdiction. In every instance of those state offenses the procedure of Mother Barker, as she had now become known, was exactly the same. First argument; then storming denunciation of what she complained was a studied campaign of persecution. Hers were good boys, she insisted, the best in town. Failing in this tirade, she would weaken, beg for clemency.

"Home again with her guilty off-spring there would be bitter up-braiding for the clumsiness of flight which had led to their capture. Without realizing it, she was teaching herself as well as her sons, and learning the lessons which were to make her the most truthless and daring criminal leader of her time. Not once apparently, did it enter her head to punish her boys for wrongdoing Laws counted little against her belief that they could do no wrong.

"They moved to Tulsa, Okla, and the boys went to school there, but they re-educated themselves in the company of the Central Park Gang, a crew of youngsters who played about the park in the daytimes, then went forth to night robberies. Here were vicious criminals in the making; the Barker house was their meeting place. There they could talk of crime, while Mother Barker sat and listened, offering here and there canny suggestions on ways to outwit the law.

"Finally the word passed from crook to crook that there was a place in Tulsa where a criminal not only could get protection, but shrewd advice. Ma grew father shrewder—and prospered.

"Criminals from a dozen penitentiaries sought her out. If a criminal needed a new partner for a job Ma Barker could put him in touch with the best man available. Only two things were lacking at Ma's—liquor and women. A man was a fool to drink, she said. Likewise, he was a fool to run around with women; sooner or later they'd put the law on him. Meanwhile, her boys took part in robbery after robbery.

"Ma lived in luxury. To feel money stream through her fingers to know it could buy whatever she desired, to order extravagantly and at random—all these were great solaces to Ma Barker. In all her life she was not once arrested. She was officially charged with only one crime, in spite of later revelations.

"Her ambition grew, demanding bigger, more lucrative forms of lawlessness. A kidnapping flashed across the front pages of the newspapers aid Ma took her cue. Soon afterward the nation learned that Edward G. Bremer, of St. Paul, had been kidnapped, finally to be released on payment of dol. 200,000 ransom.

"Ma was the hub of the Bremer kidnapping. When the net gradually closed she fled to Florida, living in a luxuriously furnished, expensively built establishment on the shores of Lake Weir, with her son Fred. The beautiful white house was an arsenal. In it were two machine guns, two shotguns, three automatic pistols, cartons of ammunition, a rifle, and five bullet-proof vests.

"In the darkness of night the Special Squad surrounded the place. When the inmates refused to surrender, firing started, and eventually Fred and his mother were killed."—"New York Times."

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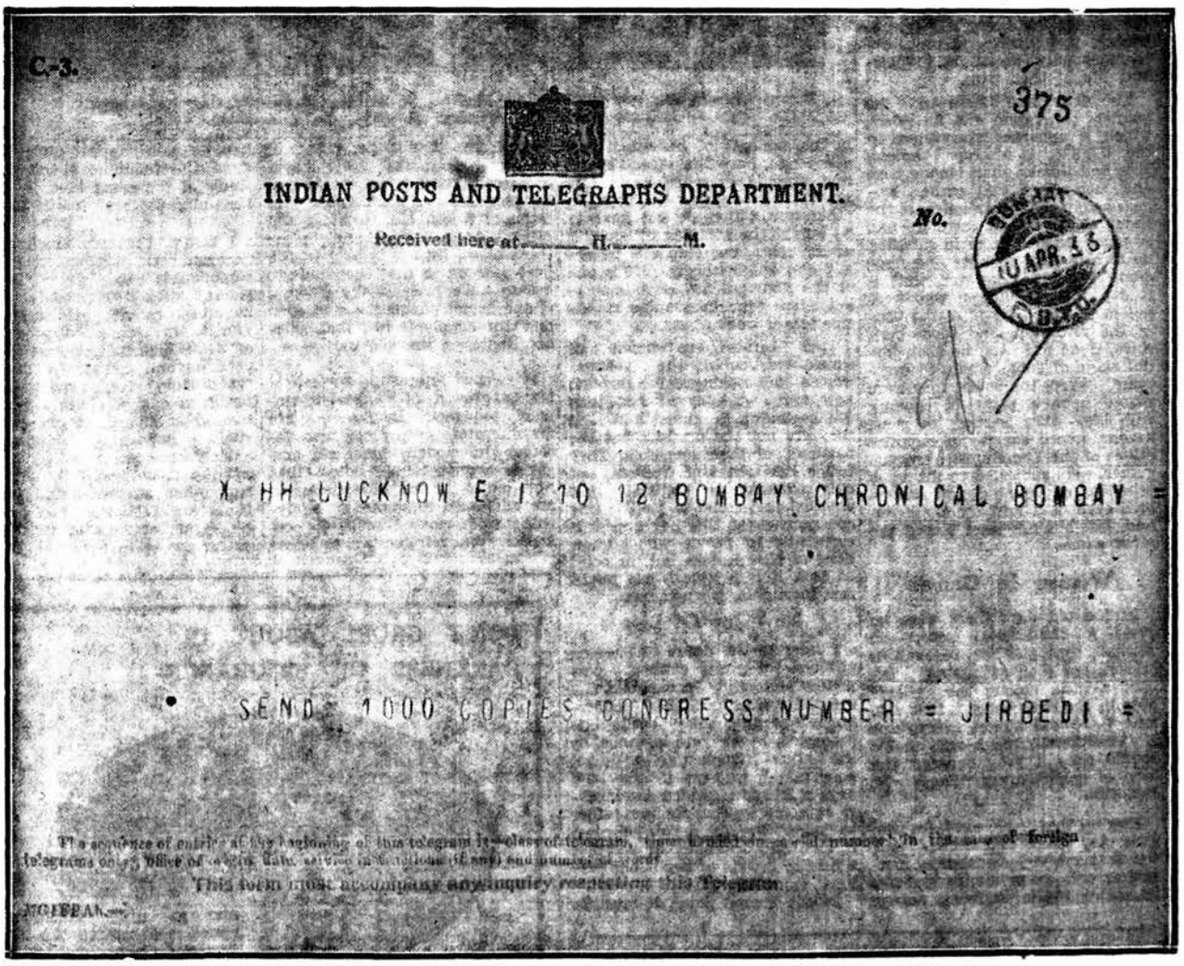
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Emancipated Womanhood Of Russia

(Continued from page 2)

projects, irrigation and so forth, are women. Cheerful, sturdy creatures doing the hardest "donkey work" with zeal and satisfaction. And why not? At least they are independent.

Nevertheless, there is an additional factor which restricts women all the world over, that is to say, the care and nurture of children. Theoretically, it is only natural that women in any state of society should take care of infant children. In practice, however, a woman who wants to work finds the care of one small boy or girl sufficiently onerous to occupy a large part of her time.

In Moscow and the urban centres such cares are undertaken by creches, kindergartens and schools. In the villages the collective farms are beginning to develop the creche and kindergarten idea, and the women are being left free to educate themselves and to have an independent social and intellectual life of their own.

The distinction between the younger generation and its elders, which is apparent everywhere in the U.S.S.R., is sharper among girls and women than among boys and men. As I said earlier, women before the revolution were the slaves of slaves and therefore had so much further to go in catching up to a level of equality and freedom. For girls, however, that is to say, female children who were not more than 3 or 10 at the time of the revolution and those born since, there has been no such initial stage of subservitude to overcome. From the outset they were placed upon a plane of equality with boys—they learned the same lessons, joined the junior organizations of the Communist party together, were subjected to the same processes of training and discipline, even of a military character, and, last but not least played the same games.

Women In Games

In the old days there were no games for the Russian masses—no football, rowing, track, baseball or cricket, not even swimming, except a little among the village boys in the river pools. It is also true there was almost everywhere a traditional rough-and-tumble scuffle once a year between the men of neighbouring villages or factories.

Now all that is changed. Russian girls play tennis and hockey—and, for that matter, Association football as well—go swimming and row in racing eights or fours, engage in tournaments of basketball and volley ball, have their track sports and athletic exercises in exactly the same manner as the boys. In other words, they do not have to be taught the meaning of equality of the sexes, but absorb it naturally and automatically. It is one of the first, but not least important, steps towards genuine emancipation of womanhood.

Thus liberated, the women of Russia—particularly the younger women—are looking at life through new eyes. To-day at last they are beginning to understand that they are not the drudges, but the partners, of their men-folk. They feel a new sense of freedom, not only economic or political but physical and social as well. One consequence of this has appeared surprising to people who know little of New Russia, but, in point of fact, it is a logical, one might say inevitable, phenomenon.

New Joy Of Life

I refer to the desire of Russian girlhood for pretty clothes, cosmetics and other "ornaments." I use the word "inevitable" deliberately, because this desire is prompted, in the first instance, by the natural human urge to "go get your man," whereas in the old days a Russian maiden sat meekly at home waiting for her father to "swap" her for a pair of cows, if she was desirable, or sacrifice a field to get rid of her if her personal value was small.

In the second place, it must be remembered that 90 per cent of Russian womanhood never knew, or sarcely knew, what was meant by feminine attractiveness in terms of frocks, silk stockings and other aids to beauty; and, in the third place, that it is only in the past year or so that such aids to beauty have been at the disposal of the Soviet population, and even now the supply is less than one-hundredth of the demand.

It is thus interesting to note a steady growth of "appeal-to-women" tendencies in Soviet life and literature. Any one who observes the modern American magazine cannot fail to note that nine-tenths of the advertisements are addressed to women; everything from canned soups to cosmetics, from refrigerators to frocks has its main appeal directed toward the feminine client. Something of the same kind is now beginning to occur in the U.S.S.R.

I believe that too much attention has been paid by foreign correspondents to the "fashion shows," with 3,000 models, that have been recently held in Moscow and to the increased production of dress materials, silk stockings, perfume and powder. This is a "good story" from Soviet Russia, but it is only a phase—and a somewhat superficial phase—of a vital important development namely true sex equality. Such equality is not yet fully achieved, but unless all trend and indications are fallacious the present generation of Russian girls will go far to obtain it.

Hazrat Hussain Day was observed by Muslims in Bombay recently at the Kaiserbagh. Photo shows the crowded gathering on the occasion.

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Amin's ANTI-GONO Specific is the most efficacious and unrivalled remedy, which can convince the sufferer of Gonorrhoea within 24 hours. Price of complete set Rs. 4-2. Postage and packing extra. Available from all Chemists.

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A PAGE ABOUT WOMEN

BEAUTY QUEEN OF AFRICA

London Sculptress Finds Perfect Type In Uganda Princess

A young London sculptress, Miss Dora Clarke, has found the beauty queen of Africa.

She is the Princess Benya, of Uganda, niece of the Kabaka, or King, a round slender girl of 16, with delicate features and skin of dusky gold.

"I searched for months for the perfect type of African beauty," Miss Clarke told a "News Chronicle" representative. "I knew I had found it the moment I saw Princess Benya wrapped in rose and yellow silk sitting outside the King's doorway."

POSED FOR PINS.

You may see a head of Benya carved in wood at the French Gallery, Berkeley Square, London, where Miss Clarke is holding an exhibition of her carvings and bronzes.

Miss Clarke, during her search, visited the Kikuyu tribe of devil worshippers. The women were very shy and refused to pose until she offered them safety pins, which they hung on the enormously stretched lobes of their ears.

WORLD'S TINIEST BABY

Weighs Only 12 oz.

Birth of a baby which Dr. Edward P. King said he believed was the world's smallest, was reported on February 28 at Chicago, 45 days after the event.

The child was too tiny to weigh on its arrival in St. Anne's Hospital, Chicago, January 14, the physician said but he estimated the birth weight at 12 ounces. The infant now weighs two pounds, two ounces.

The child is now getting along "very fine," the doctor declared. The parents are Mr. and Mrs Lester Benson.

If Dr. Knight was right in his 12-ounce estimate, the baby was the tiniest ever recorded, records at the American Medical Association showed. The Previous record holder was an English child who weighed 13 ounces at birth.

The Benson baby was still in an incubator but Dr. King expressed confidence it would live because of its steady weight gain.

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The interesting book **Vaidya Vidya** useful alike both to men & women, sent gratis & post free.

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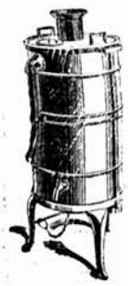

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Safer Motherhood

How B. M. A. Would Fight Maternal Mortality

A recommendation that, except in cases showing a serious departure from the normal, confinements should be conducted at home rather than in hospital is contained in a statement on maternal mortality issued by the British Medical Association.

All available evidence (says the B. M. A.) demonstrates that normal confinements, and those which show only minor departures from the normal, can be more safely conducted at home than in the hospital, and the provision of hospital beds for maternity cases without careful selections of the cases has not resulted in an improvement in maternal mortality but has been accompanied by an appreciable increase.

The medical requirements of a woman during the period of maternity are stated to be: (1) Medical supervision throughout by the doctor of her choice, with specialist and hospital aids where needed; (2) efficient nursing and advice by a skilled midwife or maternity nurse of her choice; (3) provision of help in the house during the period of her actual incapacity; (4) supply of dressings, special apparatus, or means of transport when required.

"There are large numbers of women who can provide one or more or all of these requirements for themselves," it is stated, "but the association is strongly of opinion that the State should see to it that, by some means or other, whether by an extension of the scheme of National Health Insurance or by the action of the local health authorities, they should all be available for every mother."

While there is great need for improving the training, status and finance of midwives, the association believes that these would play but a small part in remedying the imperfections of the present system, and it is essential to establish rapidly a maternity schemes on the lines indicated.

It is affirmed, that the clinical and administrative problems associated with maternity have been investigated by various committees and their conclusions have been almost unanimous. There is only one country in the world (Holland) in which maternal safety appears to be slightly greater than in this country.

WOMEN'S BRAINS NOT STRUCTURALLY INFERIOR

V. P. Osipoff, director of the Bekteroff Institute for the study of Brains, Moscow, reports there is no scientific basis for the theory women's brains are inferior structurally to men's.

The report was based on a study of 500 human brains carried on by the institute over a period of years.

The investigations proved it is impossible to determine from its structure whether a brain belongs to a man or woman, Osipoff said. He denounced the theory disproved by the study as a "convenient argument used in some countries to enable the strong to exploit the weak."

"EIGHT KINDS OF KISSES"

After being kissed about 500 times in the past seven years in the films Joan Bennett has come to the conclusion that there are eight different kinds of kisses.

She classifies them:—

"Heart-in-throat,"
"Gotta-go-now,"
"Take-that-and-like-it,"
"I-could-do-better,"
"Oh-my," or "gee-whiz,"
"I-surrender,"
"Not-fair," and
"Grand final."

Miss Bennett's special brand is the "heart-in-throat" case. It is, she says, the easiest and most impressive.

CURED

Girls in a Coventry machine-tool factory began to use lipstick while at work.

New electric discharge lamps were installed and the rays turned the red to black. Now the beauty treatment begins at the end of the day.

HAVE THREE SETS OF TWINS

Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Stewart claim a record family of twins for Ontario. They have three sets in their family of nine—a set of girls and two sets of boy and girl.

HELEN JACOBS FINED

Miss Helen Jacobs, the lawn tennis player, was fined £2 at Mortlake for exceeding the speed limit at Barnes.

It was stated that the car was attached to the American Embassy, but Miss Jacobs was not entitled to diplomatic privilege.

The "News Chronicle" was informed at the American Embassy that Miss Helen Jacobs is staying there as the guest of the Ambassador and his wife.

Waitress: "But you said you'd like weak tea."
Customer: "Weak? Heavens, this has got heart failure!"

"IF MY WIFE REMARRIES"

Bank Cashier's Testimonial In His Will

Mr. John William Nicholls, of Lansdown, Bath, bank cashier, wrote of his wife in his will, published last month.

"I wish to put on record that should she desire to remarry I am happy to know that she will be able to fill the role of wife and companion to another as well as she has been a comfort to me."

He left £7,987 (net personalty £5,265) all to his wife.

THREW BABY TO SAFETY

Mrs. Lilian Gordon, aged thirty-two, was walking along a road in Manchester, carrying a baby in her arms when an omnibus mounted the pavement and pinned her to a railing. She threw the baby to safety. She was slightly injured.

LODHRA FOR LADIES

BEST UTERINE TONIC

Cures: Menstrual pain and disorders, Frequent and Suppressed menses, Excessive and Scanty discharge, Whites, Sterility, Hysteria, Headache and Backache, Indigestion, Asthma, etc.

I used your LODHRA and found it a sovereign remedy for all menstrual troubles. Its sweet taste and free diet add to the pleasantness of using it.—Writes Mrs. Anna Chandi M.A., B.L., Advocate. Trivandrum.

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About Studios And Stars

WATCHING BING CROSBY MAKE A MOVIE

(By: MANUEL ROMANO)

The second assistant director put his head in at the dressing-room door and said: "Ten minutes, kid."

Pausing in the act of getting into his pants, Bing Crosby looked up just in time to see the head disappear.

"Okay," he called out. And finished getting into the pants

"I'm getting to be a regular quick change artiste," he said. "In this picture they've got me changing my clothes every couple of scenes. And all I get to do it in, is 10 minutes each time."

He sat down and put on his shoes. A sailor's jumper followed; then a little white sailor hat. Then he lit a cigar.

"What, smoking?" we exclaimed. "Isn't that supposed to be dangerous for a singer?"

"I'm a crooner," he exclaimed. "And I like cigars. Come on."

And opening the screen door he led the way out upon the ridewalk that borkers the long, Normandy-type dressing room building at Paramount. A script girl passed. "Hello, Bing," she smiled.

"Hi, toots," said Bing.

"What's the picture?" we asked him.

"'Anything Goes.' I play a stowaway on a boat. That's why I've got to change my clothes so often. I'm in disguise."

"What are they filming to-day?"

"Lifeboat scene. I sing a song."

"A song? In a lifeboat."

"Yep. The boat's on the davits aboard ships, though. I'm supposed to be hiding in it. I sing a song to Ida."

"Ida?"

"Ida Lupino. Swell kid."

We came to a big building, faced with yellow stucco, that might have been a warehouse. It had a big "trucking door" in the middle of the front, and a little green door on the side. Bing opened with little one and we entered. We picked our way over cables and ropes, dodged backdrops and arc lights, a big "sound box", a camera or two and a makeup table, to say nothing of Charlie Ruggles, who was reading a detective story on a bench.

"All ready, Bing. Let's get into it." It was Director Lewis Milestone.

A big white lifeboat stood on a platform. In it sat Ida Lupino, blond, blue-eyed. Bing put his foot over the gunwale.

"Way for a sailor," he said, and climbed in beside her.

"Lean toward her, Bing," directed Milestone. "Take her hand."

Ida gave him a shapely hand, and Bing took it. He leaned toward her, his face became serious. He looked into her eyes. She gazed back. It all looked very romantic and personal like when three is crowd. I coughed discreetly

"All right, said Milestone, looking at them like a connoisseur. Lights went on, there was a terse little buzz from the sound box, a microphone on a "boom" was lowered over the heads of the romantic leads in their lifeboats, and a young man with a baton held it poised above the heads of an orchestra seated on the other side of the platform.

"Turn 'em," said Milestone.

The camera began to roll noiselessly. With one sweep of his delicate hands the young man with the baton awoke the sweet swelling music of many violins. Then Bing began to sing. The song was "My Heart and I". An infinitely tender love song whose music appeared to find instant response in the eyes of the girl to whom it was addressed.

Then Milestone barked: "Cut! We'll do it again. Orchestra's too loud. And Crosby, leaning forward in the lifeboat to peer out from the glare of the arc lights, inquired of all and sundry: "Anybody hear who won the third race at Tanforan?"

"Gulam Daku" at the Majestic.

"Black Bandit" (Ranjit) featuring Raja Sandow and Kumari Padma running at the West-End.

"KHYBER PASS"

Second Week At Globe

Here is a thrilling page from the land—a book of adventures—Martial Frontier—where every moment breathes a wonderful aroma of love, life and death. A typical semi-documentary picture is East India's Gul Hamid production "Khyber Pass" that is running now for the second week at Globe Talkies.

"Khyber Pass"—the name of the film suggests the moor and content of the story. Nawaz the reckless gay chevalier of the frontier proves himself that Pathans and Afghans can stand to insult. Within an eye's wink, he draws a dagger and there ensues a tough fight. See all the exciting situation, brilliantly portrayed by Gulhamid who is a director of the picture too. It is supported by Miss Patience Cooper, Mazahar Khan, Indoobala (H.M.V. fame). Do not miss "Khyber Pass" at Globe.

"GULAM DAKU"

At The Majestic

The rush of crowds at the Majestic during the week for Imperial's latest release "Gulam Daku" augurs well for its popularity. The screen seldom presents to the public a cast which fits right into the characters and particularly Gulam Mahomed in the title role soars to dramatic degree rarely seen on the Indian screen.

The principals Jilloo, Rose, Jamshedji, Gulam Rasool, Syed Ahmed and Ghaznavi have rendered their respective roles with a verve and feeling. A surprisingly crashing climax culminates and reflects directorial skill in the subtle manipulation and clever development of the whole production worthy of a visit by even the exacting of fans

GARY COOPER ERECTS

"Bermuda Home" In Hollywood

When Gary Cooper returned to Hollywood about a year ago from a voyage thru the South Atlantic he carried with him a mental image of the little houses which enliven the landscape in the Bermuda Islands.

He thought they were charming with their white coral roofs glistening in the sun. He liked their simplicity and the splash of red on the window shutters.

There is nearing completian today a house in Brentwood, a residential district adjoining Hollywood, which is long and low and unpretentious. The roof hasn't been put on yet, but it will be made of white coral, and the shutters and trimmings around the doors will be a vivid red under the Southern California sun.

The new residence is a manifestation of Gary Cooper's vision. For simplicity and a cottage-like unpretentiousness, this Bermuda-type house is unique among the screen star homes of Hollywood.

Cooper found that simplicity is a quality as difficult to achieve as lavishness, perhaps more so. To aid him, he employed an impressive list of architects and decorators to help him achieve his aim.

But in spite of these important workmen, the house will be comprised merely of a hall, a living room, a dining room, two bedrooms, one of these for guests, and two bathrooms. In addition, there will be a department for servants. It will be noticed there is no recreation room and no projection room, a custmary adjunct of movie stars' homes.

Gary's talent for drawing and painting by which he earned his living before becoming an actor, will find expression in a studio which is being erected in the rear of the house. It will adjoin the garage.

There is only one thing that Cooper regrets. He has been unable to supervise constructions on the building because all his daylight hours have been taken up in co-starring with Marlene Dietrich in "Desire."

Around Theatre & Film Land

THE BANE OF HUMANITY, THE TELEPHONE

Becomes Boomerang In Movie Star's Life

A necessity from a standpoint social and business activities, even for the stars, the telephone is also the favorite medium by which overly enthusiastic fans attempt to make personal contact with the objects of their adoration.

And, until someone invents an apparatus capable of sorting the welcome callers from the unwelcome, it will probably continue to be the satanic device that the stars often flee hundreds of miles into the mountains or deserts to avoid.

Frequent changes of number and the hiring of professional "telephoe answers is the most popular resource by which cellutoid celebrities seek to preserve their privacy, but it is only a makeshift remedy at best.

Mae West has adopted what it probaby the simplest and most sensible way of thwarting the telephone pest. She lives in an apartment house and the operator at the switchboard is coached regularly in the names of those persons whom she is to connect with Mae's Louis XV apartment.

Should any undesirable chatthere get past the operator he still has to contend with the Star's maid, so it practically is out of the question to get Mae on the phone unless she wants to talk to you.

She also has a private telephone, the number of which is strictly guarded in the sacred archives of the telephone company, which she answers herself. This number is changed frequently in any case and immediately if she has received a called from someone who has no right to the number.

"Too many people want to come up and see me," says Mae. "Work in my new Alaskan picture at Paramount doesn't give me time to receive callers so I just don't talk to them."

Just how undesirable persons manage to obtain these secret numbers has been giving telephone company detectives headaches for years.

Gary Cooper will go on record as to the impossibility of getting one. While working with Marlene Dietrich in "Desire" he lost the new number of his home shortly after he had it changed.

No matter how fervent his pleading with everyone from the chief operator to the vice-president, he didn't get the number and had to drive home to get it. Company rules forbid the release of such a number even to the subscriber himself.

Unfortunate indeed is the poor soul who happens to have the same name as a film celebrity. Unless he either changes his name or has his number put on the confidential list, he may be sure that he will have his nightly slumbers interrupted at least three times a week by some stage-struck bird who wants to talk to his favorite star.

But the worst of it all is that a goodly number of these telephoniacs don't even have the decency to pay the toll charges and the sleepy victim on the other end often agrees to accept the charges before he is aware of what he is doing. Then ensues a mighty wrangle with the phone company at the end of the month.

And the crowning annoyance of it all is the fact that the sleepy denial that one is the star often leads to insults and accusations of snobbishness and aloofness on the part of the nocturnal caller.

Kumari Anasuya in "Diler-Dilbar"

BRILLIANT CAST IN "MOSCOW NIGHTS"

At The Regal

"MOSCOW NIGHTS," beautifully directed by Anthony Asquith, is responsible for bringing to the screen three players who by their magnificent performances in this film, reach the heights of stardom.

Harry Baur appears as the peasant, Brioukow, giving a performance which sweep across the screen with power and virility. His co-stars are Penelope Dudley Ward and Laurence Oliver. Penelope Dudley Ward has appeared but once before—in "Escape Me Never," in which she showed definite promise a promise which has more than been fulfilled. In "MOSCOW NIGHTS" she leaps right into the forefront of British stardom with her beauty, charm, personality and histrionic ability. Although no newcomer to the screen, Laurence Oliver for the first time has a role worthy of his talents.

The three starts are supported by a cast in which names such as Athene Seyler, Morton Selten, C. M. Hallard and Hay Petrie figure prominently. All preconceived notions of a spy are upset by Athene Seyler's portrayal of Madame Sabline, a kindly old lady with a heart of stone.

The story shows the clash of temperament between a peasant whose adoration for the beautiful Natasha leads him to shower gifts on her which in his position as a War contactor he can afford, and a penniless young Russian officer who scarcely conceals his contempt of the peasant whom he regards as a profiteer. He becomes involved with his rival gambling and having no money feels that the only way for an officer and gentleman to settle the debt and decides to avail himself of the generosity of the kindly old Madame Sabline. The climax is reached when he is arrested on a charge of being involved in a network of espionage of which she is the head.

STORY SAYS STAR MUST BREAK DISHES —AND SHE LOVES IT

Like manna from Heaven was the opportunity presented to Margaret Sullavan the other day, while appearing before the cameras recording "The Moon's Our Home," Walter Wanger's latest production he is making for Paramount.

Acting is an exacting and trying profession which often tempts the temperament, and causes the performer to wish he or she were a bull or a cow in a china shop, so that he or she could break a lot of glassware to relieve his or her pent-up feelings.

However, in these days temperament in a star is frowned upon. If a star displays the slightest temperament, the public shouts: "high hat"; the publicity department says, "naughty actor, mustn't do"; the front office yells, "hey, trying to ruin this picture?"

So our stars sit and suffer in silence. If a carpenter on the set drops a hammer on his toe, he can swear like a sailor's parrot. But if the leading man suffers the same accident, he must bear it with a grin. It's not gentlemanly like to cuss.

All of which brings us back to Miss Sullavan. The director, William Seiter, showed her a modernistic set, filled with fragile bric-a-brac, brittle Ming vases, dainty glassware, and stately lampstands. "Margaret," he said, "I want you to plow thru this room and wreck it completely."

Margaret could hardly believe her ears. "Honest, Bill," she inquired, "You really mean for me to smash all that lovely glassware?"

"That's the way the story reads," said the director. "Let's go."

Margaret went, but how! When she was thru there wasn't a whole article left on the set, and the director complimented her upon her realistic performance.

But other Hollywood stars know why she gave the particular bit of action such swell interpretation. And they're all pretty envious, too.

LATEST NEWS

From Hollywood

Paramount just purchased William Rankin's original story, 'Kingdom Come' which is intended as a starring vehicle for Gary Cooper and either Claudette Colbert or Carole Lombard as co-star .... The story laid in the diamond mines of Africa, adds another production to the present lineup for Cooper which includes 'The Texas Rangers', 'The General Died at Dawn', 'Lin McLean' and the possibility of his making 'Buffalo Bill' the Cecil B. DeMille picture .... Looks as if Gary will be mighty busy for a while.

* * * *

In its initial showing Mae West's 'Klondike Annie' broke all theatre attendance records at the Colony Theatre, Miami Beach, Florida, according to reports received at the Paramount studios in Hollywood .... The overflow was so great that the Community Theatre across the street was opened to take care of the customers .... Nice work, Mae!

* * * *

Paramount has signed the eminent Hollywood fashion designer, Travis Banton to another contract .... Banton is the chap who designs all those lovely Dietrich, Colbert, Lombard gowns you see in their pictures .....

* * * *

Joan Bennett signed a new contract with Walter Wanger whose pictures are released through Paramount ..... The new deal, which calls for four pictures a year, goes into effect upon the blonde star's return from London where she will make a picture for Gaumont-British .... John just finished work on '13 Hours By Air' with Fred MacMurray as her leading man .... She has already started on her new one, 'Big Brown Eyes' .... Carry Grant will be the lead in this one.

* * * *

Julia Faye, who gained fame in Cecil B. DeMille's silent films, returns to pictures in a small character part in Paramount's 'Reunion' .... Herbert Marshall and Gertrude Michael have the important roles ....

* * * *

Madeleine Carroll visited Herbert Marshall on the 'Reunion' set and recalled how they both worked on another spy story, 'I Was A Spy', made in England three years ago ... Madeleine is getting ready to start her picture 'The Case Against Mrs. Ames'.

* * * *

All eyes were on Vilma Banky, looking more lovely than ever, while she was visiting her husband Rod LaRocque on the 'Reunion' set—her first visit to a studio in more than six years. She reminisced with Director Robert Florey who was assistant director to Henry King on the last picture, 'The Magic Flame', Vilma made before marrying Rod ..... Ronald Colman was her leading man then .... Fans would like to see her on the screen against Vilma hasn't decided as yet.

BOOKS AND THEIR WRITERS (Contd.)

BRILLIANT STUDENT CAREER CUT SHORT

Master Priyolkar Who Won Many Prizes Of Bombay University Succumbs To T. B.

We regret to announce the death of Master Pandurang Shamba Priyolkar which took place on April 1st. Master Priyolkar was born on the 20th March 1917. After completing his secondary course in Portuguese in 1928 he came to Bombay and joined Gokhale Education Society, D. G. T. High School and later the Wilson High School. From the latter school he passed his matriculation examination in 1932, standing first in the Presidency and winning two scholarships and Mankar Gold Medal. He

joined the Wilson College where he kept his tradition of standing first in almost all subjects in the F. Y. C. In 1934 he passed the Inter Arts Examination and won Ellis Prize in English, and Wordsworth Scholarship and Prize in History and Administration and also stood first in the Presidency. His strenuous studies greatly told on his health and in October last, it was discovered that he was suffering from tuberculosis. He was first taken to Miraj and then to Margao, Goa, where he peacefully breathed his last. He leaves behind, his parents and two brothers. His elder brother Mr. Gajanan S. Priyolkar, M.A., is a lecturer in Mathematics in Wilson College.

Fiji Sanatanist Conference

We have received a copy of the illustrated report of the all Fiji Sanatanist second Conference held last April published by Rev. Pandit Ramchander Sharma, Kirtan Visharad, Mandavar (Bijnor) and Dharmopadeshak of India and Fiji. It is very satisfactory to note that after years of struggle to uplift the fallen, there are some signs of improvement.

The report gives descriptive accounts of the Conference in both Hindi and English.

MANY LEGAL REFORMS DUE TO DICKENS' POWERFUL ADVOCACY

Canadian Jurist Pays Tribute To British Novelist

"Modern administration of justice is a flower of but recent bloom," Mr. Justice A. Rives Hall told the members of the Royal Montreal Curling Club at their luncheon. To Charles Dickens and his trenchant pen a large part of the credit for the blossoming could be attributed, he said, (says the "Montreal Gazette.")

Now that the Dickens Followship was about to celebrate the anniversary of the appearance of the Pickwick Papers, the speaker declared, he thought it an appropriate time to add his tribute to the part the immortal author played in the reform of the legal institutions of England in the middle of the last century.

"It may seem strange to some of you," he observed, "for a lawyer to speak well of one who said 'the law is an ass' and who poured heaps of ridicule on the English courts. But lawyers, I must remind you, have so many opportunities to see themselves as others see them that they really form a most humble pdofession. Lawyers are modern and do not resent critism, so long as the criticism is merited they welcome it to improve the administration of justice."

When Dickens wrote it was in a world that was far from gay, Mr. Justice Hall pointed out. But he was the master of all moods and no one surpassed him in protraying the pathos of the poor downtrodden, persecuted by legal procedure. He taught his readers to weep as well as to laugh—not at themselves, but at the miseries and misfortunes of others. Many of the famous cases he painted in his books contained much of real history.

MANY RIGHTS DENIED

"You will note that Dickens does not criticize the rules and substance of law," the jurist made clear, "He confines his barbs merely to the rules of procedure which in those days went so far as to deny a person almost the elementary rights of justice. And though the maxim that a man is innocent until he is proved guilty has been recognized in England for several centuries, the truth is that in the application of the law in those days judges sometimes ignored it altogether."

Anyone complaining of the excessive delays in legal procedure to-day and the "unusual fees' charged by counsel should bear in mind conditions at the beginning of the nineteenth century, he cautioned. In these days a lawyer could not cut fees which had to be paid in gold only. Hearing and rehearing of cases went on to such an extent that suitors finally would be glad to settle on any terms suggested by the counsel. The Court of Chancery was honeycombed with officials holding snecures and exacting heavy fees.

To all these abuses, the speaker said, Dickens turned his attention and played a conspicuous role in securing their reform. But it was not until after his death that full reform came, and it was 1873 before the barnacles interfering with the administration of justice were finally cleared away.

Insurance Legislation

INSURANCE LEGISLATION IN INDIA By S. C. Ray, M.A., B.L, Manager Aryasthan Insurance Co. Ltd., Editor, "Insurance World" and Vice-President Indian Insurance Institute, Price four annas.

At a time like the preset when insurance is prominently before the public it is pleasing to find that a great deal of attention is devoted as to the kind of legislation that is needed in this progressive branch. It is therefore with the greatest pleasure that we acknowledge the paper read by Mr. S. C. Ray at a meeting of the Indian Insurance Institute, Calcutta, on 27th March 1936.

Mr. Ray's analysis of the present insurance legislation and what we need is very penetrating and there is no doubt that he has devoted a great deal of thought and study to this subject. Insurance laws prevailing in various parts of the world particularly in the United States, Canada Great Britain and other countries have all been given in detail and a complete analysis of what the various Indian Chambers of Commerce and Insurance Institutes in India are doing in this direction is also given.

The pamphlet is priced four annas and we would commend a study of this pamphlet to everyone who is interested in the progress of Indian insurance business.

FLIES BAFFLE AIRMEN

Mysteries Of Landing And Taking Off

How does a fly land on and take off from the ceiling?

I suddenly asked this question at an airmen's luncheon writes an Air Correspondent in the "News Chronicle."

Pilot No. 1 did not know.

Pilot No. 2 said: "Easy. It flies towards the ceiling, rolls over, flies inverted, and makes a perfect landing upside down."

Pilot No. 3: "No! The fly performs an inverted loop and then lands."

Pilot No. 4: "Flies I have noticed flew near the ceiling, did a half roll, and made the landing."

Pilot No. 5: "The fly flies in the normal position in a steep climb to the ceiling and makes first contact with its front legs.

We agreed that the fly remained on the ceiling by means of its suction pads.

THE TAKE OFF.

"Well, then," I said, "how does the fly taffe off from the ceiling?"

Pilot No. 1: "He just turns off the suction, falls off, flaps his wings and resumes his journey."

Pilot No. 2 believed the fly dropped off the ceiling, did a short inverted dive to gain flying speed, and was off.

Pilot No. 3 held that the fly, having left the ceiling, rolled over and flew away in normal position.

Pilot No. 4 declared that at the take-off the fly dropped head first and regained normal flying position almost immediately.

Pilot No. 5 merely said that flies were "natural aerobats."

"IT'S SO SIMPLE."

In spite of much further discussion the airmen were not able to solve the problem, but when I sought knowledge from Mr. A. Moore Hogarth, Director of the Institute of Micro-Biology, he said: "It's simple. The fly alights on the ceiling by flying up to it at an angle and gripping first with its front feet.

"When it leaves the ceiling it releases the suction pads, makes a small glide completing the loop, and so resumes the normal flying position."

GNAN-MANDIR SPECIAL NUMBER

The Gnan-Mandir, the Marathi Monthly, issued a special number called the Shri Sayajirao Diamond Jubilee Ank which is well illustrated and deals at length with various activities of the Baroda State. H. H. the Maharajah Sayajirao is specially interested in educational problems of the State and has done much for the spread of education by estaolishing primary schools in various villages and several High Schools. Remarkable progress has been made in the spread of libraries in the State. There are about 24 attractive pictures with three coloured ones and about 15 known writers have contributed articles which deal with various nation-building activities in the State. The publishers Messrs. Damodar Sawalaram & Company, Bombay, have taken great pains in making the number attractive as well as instructive.

"THE INDIAN REVIEW"

The article which attracts immediate attention in the current issue of the "Indian Review" is naturally 'The Rhineland Crisis' by Mr. M. V. Subramhanyam. The author has given a succinct summary of the events that have led up to the present crisis. Dr. Gilbert Slater writes about 'The Population problems of India and England.' Another interesting contribution is that of Mr. Dipchand Verma who writes about 'The Future of Party Politics in India'. Mr. R. Chinnathamby has paid a graceful tribute to John Masifield—the poet of the Sea. There are some other excellent articles as also the many regular features for which the Indian Review is justly famous, which make the present issue eminently readable.

Law College Magazine

THE LAW COLLEGE MAGAZINE (January 1936):—This magazine is supported by members of the Government Law College, Bombay, and appears twice a year, in September and February. The annual subscription is Rs. 3/. The present number contains articles dealing with reform of legal education in the Bombay Presidency, Capital punishment, family law in China, Datta-Homa in Hindu law, a summary of recent cases, reports, etc. The contributions are both from professors and students and are of varied interest. A Law college magazine can serve a useful purpose by inculcating in the reader, principles of life and conduct in the law, which are not suited for being taught by means of lectures or for examination purposes. Further, journals of this character, published in America, may be placed before students as a type to aspire to. These journals are divided into sections: (1) section containing articles written by the professors; (2) legislation; (3) students' sections containing critical notes on important cases: (4) summary of recent decisions; (5) summary of important articles in legal periodicals, etc. The journals are usually published quarterly; sometimes every month during term time. If professors and students heartily co-operate together, it should not be beyond the range of purse and practicability to have a first class influential journal of this type for the Government Law College of Bombay.

N. H. P.

VICEROY'S APPEAL FOR TRUST

ELECTIONS AND MUSLIMS

Leaders Invited At Delhi By Jinnah For Consultation

MEETING ON APRIL 27th

Mr. M. A. Jinnah, who as Permanent President of the All-India Muslim League was authorised by the Bombay session of the League to constitute Central Provincial Parliamentary Boards to contest the approaching elections has called, at Delhi to be held on 27th and 28th inst, a meeting of a small number of Muslim leaders from various provinces for purpose of consulting them, before any definite step in this direction was taken.

The meeting will be attended by about 50 Muslim leaders.—A.P.

SCOTTISH CUP FINAL

LONDON, April 18.

In the Scottish Cup Final, the Rangers beat Third Lanark, by one goal to nil.—Reuter.

PARSI AIRMEN EXPECTED IN BOMBAY

Public Reception At Juhu

The two Parsi airmen, Dalal and Pochkhanawalla, are expected to arrive to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. at the Juhu aerodrome. This will conclude their return flight from the Cape.

A public reception will be held Mr. Nowrosji Dumasia will entertain them to tea at Palm Beach, Juhu at 4-30 p.m.

Outstanding Feature Of Geneva Negotiations

(SPECIAL CABLE)

PARIS, April 18.

Newspapers regard the better understanding between the British and French delegates shown at Geneva yesterday as the outstanding feature of the negotiations.

Papers which oppose sanctions express belief that no further meeting of the Committee of Eighteen has been fixed, while supporters of sanctions are pleased that the conciliation effort has reached a definite conclusion.

MELROSE IN RANGOON

RANGOON, April 18.

The Australian airman Melrose arrived here this morning from Akyab and after a short halt left at 12-6 p.m. for Mergui where, it is understood, he will spend the night.—A.P.

STOP PRESS

MONEY MARKET.

London, April 18.

In the money market, the ease with which large operations are carried out was further exemplified, this week, by repayment of 44 millions three per cent Treasury bonds, and although, admittedly, they were partly held by Government Departments, redemption combined with other maturing obligations and calls on recent issues failed to cause any disturbances in the free flow of credit.

The Bank of England, in pursuance of the increasing gold covering for expanding the note circulation, purchased about £700,000 gold during the week, bringing the amount bought this year to over two million. Wall Street was irregular and sentiment mixed.—Reuter.

Desire To Be In Touch With Leaders?

CIVILIANS ARE SERVANTS OF PEOPLE

Linlithgow Recognises Importance Of Press

HOMILY ON LAW AND ORDER

In the course of the broadcast speech which Lord Linlithgow delivered immediately after taking the Oath of Allegiance on Saturday at New Delhi, he said:—

LAW AND ORDER

You know well the heavy responsibility that rests upon the Viceroy—a responsibility which has been discharged with such signal success over a long period of years by the illustrious public servant whom I have the honour to follow in that great office. Amongst the manifold duties of the Viceroy none is more vital than that for the maintenance of peace and good order throughout India. Believe me, my friends, that I can do you no greater service than by the vigilant and effective discharge of this duty. The long story of progress and political evolution throughout the world proves beyond all question that of all the factors that may make for retrogression and reaction, none is more powerful than civil disorder to inflict irreparable hurt upon the body politic. This and all other duties and responsibilities laid upon me by law and by the Instrument of Instructions which the King Emperor has been graciously pleased to bestow upon me, I will discharge without fear or favour, affection or ill-will, including that to do right to all manner of people after the Laws and Usages of India.

PERSONAL KNOWLEDGE

Most of you know that I am no stranger to this lovely land and to its kindly peoples. During the tour of the Royal Commission on Agriculture in India, I saw not only a great part of the countryside in many provinces, but also many of your cities and towns, and met not a few persons whose kindness to me I can never forget and whose friendship I greatly value.

INDIAN STATES.

The terms of our appointment upon that Commission confined the scope of our enquiry to British India. Therefore I did not have the pleasure, except during the brief period of a holiday, of visiting the territories of any Indian Rulers. This omission I hope by the kindness of Their Highnesses to repair at an early date. Let me at once assure you that I have ever in mind the constant and devoted loyalty to His Majesty the King Emperor of the Princes and People of the Indian States, and here affirm my profound admiration for their proud record of constant and undeviating service to the Throne and Empire, both in peace and war.

ARMY AND AIR FORCE

To the Army in India and the Royal Air Force I speak as one who in his time has shared their life both in peace and in war, and whose happiest days have been spent with the Colours. I recall with pride and pleasure that in Northern France in 1915, I witnessed the loyalty, discipline and valour of units of the Indian Army. Of the decorations that His Majesty has been graciously pleased to confer upon me, there is none that I prize more highly than the Long Service Medal of that branch of the Army in which I had the honour to serve.

Of my own knowledge, then, I can vouch for your loyalty to the Throne and Person of the Sovereign and to your devotion to Duty. I look forward with keen pleasure to these occasions upon which I shall be with you, whether on the parade ground or during field training.

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE

The fame of the Indian Civil Service is acknowledged throughout the British Empire and beyond. I look to the members of that Service throughout India to give me during my Viceroyalty the help and support that they have been wont at all times to extend to my predecessors. The glorious traditions of your Service require that you should give to the peoples of India, whose servants you are, the best that is in you to the limits of your strength. I have every confidence that you will do no less than this in the difficult years to come.

Some among you there may be who have felt honest doubts as to this or that element in the plan of constitutional reform which Parliament last year approved. Now that this matter is no longer in issue and the new Constitution is upon the Statute Book, I call upon you to banish doubt and to eschew half-heartedness; and with me and the Governors of your Provinces to go forward in faith and courage to put into effect and to make to work this body of Reforms which, with your help, has been shaped by the joint wisdom of Britain and India after labours which, for care and scope, have in matters of the kind, no parallel in the history of the world.

SERVICES OF THE CROWN

All India will, I am sure, desire as I do that during the forthcoming period of constitutional change there may be no stay in those beneficent activities of Governments in India designed to ameliorate the lot of the people. Knowing them as well as I do, and having indeed worked with not a few, I am sure that I may count implicitly upon the members, whatever their standing, of all those other Civil Services of the Crown in India which, through so long a period, have in their various capacities helped to sustain the burden of Government, resolutely to perform the duties with which they are severally charged. You may count upon me to support your labours. I know well the difficulties which in certain fields con-

(Continued on Page 28)

THE NEGUS KILLED?

Italian War Propaganda Bureau Gets Busy Again

ROME April 17.

While no confirmation is available of the reported Italian occupation of Harar, General Graziani's army is reported to be advancing in two columns along the Harar-Daggah and Modo roads. The latter column is reported to be engaged in heavy fighting against the fortified Abyssinian line.

In the meanwhile, it is rumoured in Rome that the Negus has been killed in the course of his retreat from Quoram, and that the Crown Prince of Ethiopia, who is alleged to be opposed to his father's anti-Italian policy, is preparing to come to terms with the Italians, and may be established as the Emperor in place of his father.—Reuter.

ITALIAN SPIRIT DAMP DESPITE ROME REPORTS

"Hindenburg Line" Being Strengthened In South

ADDIS ABABA, April 18.

While the Italian north army is consolidating its position at Dessie preparatory to a leap upon Addis Ababa, heavy rain is reported to be dampening the Italians in the south despite Rome's reports of heavy fighting on Daggah Modo roads.

Ras Nasibou and his Turkish adviser, General Wehib Pasha, are feverishly strengthening the "Hindenburg Line" which the Abyssinians are stated to have constructed on modern principles. Along these roads another line is believed to have been prepared before Jijiga and Harar to protect the road into British Somaliland, which is now the main artery for the import of Abyssinian munitions.

The Abyssinians recently bought a number of anti-tank guns, probably to fiercely contest the Italians' advance from the south, but the Abyssinians' real danger is the threat to the rear by the northern army.—Reuter.

MADRID GENERAL STRIKE ENDS

Government Concede Demands Of Extremists

MADRID, April 17

The General Strike ended at midnight after a day marked by few incidents. Even however provided evidence of the strength of the Extreme Left and Communist Parties.

Faced with the threat of a General Strike for an indefinite period the Government granted wholesale the demands for which the Extremists had been pressing, including Anti-Fascist measures outlined earlier.—Reuter.

STATE OF ALARM IN MADRID TO CONTINUE.

MADRID, April 18.

The Government have decided to continue the existing state of alarm for 30 days.—Reuter.

Customs Win Aga Khan Cup For Third Year In Succession

Local Champions Trounce Kirkee United By 7 Goals To 1 In One-Sided Encounter

The Aga Khan Hockey Tournament came to an end on Saturday evening in the presence of an enormous crowo. H. E. the Governor and Lady Brabourne witnessed the game from the Committee Stand. As was anticipated the Customs triumphed for the third year in succession, but from a spectacular point of view, it was the dullest cup final seen for years.

Kirkee United were a disjointed side opposed to a first class team, which played with machine like precision. Within six minutes Milne shot hard and straight twice, and the Customs had the trophy in safe keeping. Pinto increased the lead and Milne brought the total to four off a short corner.

In the second half when the Customs were expected to pile up the score a great change came over the game. Merchant, the Kirkee custodian withstood a relentless attack determinedly and earned loud applause. A blunder by Aslam, the Customs left back enabled Rama to reduce the lead for Kirkee with a well-placed shot.

Towards the close Pinto dribbled past the Kirkee defence to beat Merchant at close range. Milne added the sixth and Pinto the last goal of the match.

Result:—

CUSTOMS .... 7 goals.
KIRKEE UNITED .. 1 goal.

At the conclusion of the game Mr. Barclay requested Lady Brabourne to present the Aga Khan Cup to Kher S'ngh Gil, the skipper of the victorious team and the Smith Sheild to Naidu of Kirkee United.

The teams were:—

CUSTOMS ATHLETIC CLUB:—Cowton; Abreo and Aslam; S. M. Khan, Brewin and Kher Singh; Sweeney, Milne, Feroze Khan, Pinto and Afzal.

KIRKEE UNITED:—Merchant; Jameson and E. D'Souza; B. Jadhav, Motee and C. Phillips; Hussein, Bala, Rama, Naidu and D. D'Souza.

UMPIRES:—Messrs. Hibbert and C. D'Souza.

EMERGENCY POWERS FOR PRESIDENT

Annual Meeting Of Board Of Control's Decision

The annual general meeting of the Board of Control for Cricket in India was held at the Taj Mahal Hotel on Saturday evening.

The President and the Vice-Presidents of the Board did not attend the meeting.

Lt.-Colonel Himat Singhji (Western India States) was voted to the Chair in the absence of the President. The meeting was held in camera. Eleven members were present. The annual accounts and the report were adopted.

"UNSATISFACTORY UMPIRING"

As it was brought to the notice of the Board from the members of the Australian team who visited India and also from Associations that the umpiring during the recent Australians' tour in India, and in the championship of India, was not satisfactory a Sub-Committee was appointed to go into the question.

EMERGENCY POWERS FOR PRESIDENT.

As it was considered that the President should have certain emergency powers a Sub-Committee went into the matter and suggested an addition of a clause to the Constitution of the Board. Under this amendment, during a state of emergency, the President is empowered to act and decide such matters in consultation with five advisers to be elected at the annual general meeting.

APRIL COTTON FORECAST ESTIMATES

The All-India Supplementary (April) Cotton Forecast estimates for 1935-36 will be posted in the Marwari Bazar,. the Cotton Exchange, Sewri, and in the office of the East India Cotton Association, Ltd., Taj Building, Hornby Road, Fort, at 2-36 p.m. (S.T.) on Wednesday.

INDIAN TEA CONTROL ACT

Opinion Invited On Question Of Continuance

CALCUTTA, (By Mail)

The Government of India, it is understood, have now under consideration the question whether the scheme of control over export and cultivation of tea embodied in the Indian Tea Control Act, 1933, should be continued beyond March 1938. They have for this purpose issued a circular letter to commercial bodies in the country interested in Tea industry inviting them to forward their views on the subject to the Government.

The Tea Control Act was passed in 1933 in order to give effect to a scheme to restrict exports of tea.

The Indian Tea industry had been passing through a period of unprecedented crisis at the time owing to the reduction of the effective demand in tea and also to over-production. To meet the situation the parties to the agreement agreed not to export more than a given quantity in any year, the figure being subject to an annual revision. The reduction proposed in the first year was 15 per cent. of the quantity exported during any of the years between 1929-31 while the question of internal consumption was left to each individual country to decide. —A. P.

"SLEEPING SICKNESS"

GAUHATI, (By Mail).

A case of sleeping sickness is reported here. It is stated that a girl, aged about 10, in the employ of Mr. D. Goswami, a Professor of the Cotton College, has been sleeping since the morning of April 11 and has completed 96 hours of her "endurance sleep" as some have liked to term it. The girl is an Assamese Hindu and possesses good health without any serious or chronic malady.

The has been examined by a local doctor and has been taking liquid diet in her sleeping state without the aid of tubes. She neither speaks or does she open her eyes. The condition of the heart is normal. The case. is the first of its kind at Gauhati, and has aroused a good deal of interest.—A. P.

TABULATED ADLETS ONE Anna Per Word Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No..... The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so

BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:—"Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

8. MATRIMONIAL

Wanted:—A bride for a young, handsome Saraswat M.B.B.S., student. Apply to Box No. 5967, "Bombay Chronicle".

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted District Branch Manager throughout India on pay of Rs. 125 including T.A. per month. Apply for terms, Manager, The Everest Tea Co., 40-1, Strand Road, Calcutta. (5928).

12. TO BE LET.

To Be Let. A Block at Sankli Street in Mohosin Mansion on 3rd Floor. For particulars apply Venilal Vijbhukhandas, No. 5 Gamdevi, Laburnum Road, Tel. No. 41417. (5979).

44. MEDICAL.

Strictly Confidential—Sound, Helpful advice on Venereal Free. Apply Box No. 5923, "Bombay Chronicle."

Free—Vaidyaraj, Hakimbazik by regular and postal training Examination. Enclose 2 annas stamps: —Indian Homoeo-Institute, P.O., Sabarmati, Ahmedabad. (5955).

58. BOOKS & PERIODICALS.

Only married persons, send four As. stamps for the book named "Sexual Guide". Write: Sexological Publishing House, Erskine Road, Bombay. (5970).

Tariff Walls Alone Will Not Withstand Foreign Attacks

FANCY PIECEGOODS DEALERS CALL TO INDIAN MILLOWNERS

The Bombay Coloured and Printed Piecegoods Merchants Association celebrated its Silver Jubilee on Saturday.

The Association regulates trade in coloured and fancy piecegoods in the Bombay market.

Mr. Gordhandas Morarji, vice-President of the Association, in his speech, criticised the attitude of the Indian Mill-owners towards the Textile Industry. "Heavy duties on foreign piecegoods specially on Japanese piecegoods, and the introduction of the Quota system have offered a good deal of protection to the Indian Textile Industry, but the orthodox system of working and antiquated methods adopted by the Indian millowners have been greatly responsible in keeping back to Textile Industry of India in spite of the awakening of National Conciousness and the Swadeshi movement."

Mr. Morarji asked the millowners to put the goods in the hands of Indian dealers who had so long been doing business in foreign piecegoods owing to the "apathetic attitude" of the Indian manufacturers towards the demands of the dealers. "Indian millowners must look forward for their salvation," continued Mr. Morarji, "to the Indian dealers and Indian consumers. Tariff walls alone cannot withstand the attacks of foreign forces and they should now adopt ways and means to induce Indian dealers to replace their foreign stuff with Indian-made fancy and coloured piecegoods."

An address was presented to Mr. Morarji, who was recently made a J. P.

A BOMBAY DIARY

By--.The Observer

Jawahar And Lucknow

A very hectic political fortnight is over, and with the closing of the Lucknow session of the Indian National Congress India may well be said to have passed a memorable milestone on her march to the goal of freedom. We must, indeed, go back sixteen years, to the epoch-making advent of Mahatma Gandhi in the Congress scene to find a parallel to the part played by Jawaharlal Nehru at Lucknow. True, he found himself at variance with the old trusted leaders in some essentials; true, he had to admit defeat on some vital resolutions; and true also that he could not thoroughly identify himself either with the Right or the Left; but his name will remain writ large on the Lucknow chapter of the Congress history. His indomitable optimism, his dynamic personality, and his passion for "pulling together" have all played their part truly and well in fashioning the future destinies of the Congress. He did not disguise his pronounced Socialistic leanings, but neither has he tried to force the pace. The pre-eminent call in his address is towards making the Congress not only for the masses but of the masses.

United Action

Much was sought to be made of the many divergences of views among the Congress leaders, and forecasts of impending "splits" in Congress ranks were freely indulged in by those whose wish, was father to the thought. But not only has the Lucknow session given a direct lie to those gloomy prophets, but the composition of the new Working Committee is in itself an index of the unity in Congress circles. All the views are well represented in the new Congress cabinet and what it may lack in homogeneity is amply made up by the wealth of old experience and the infusion of new blood. Jawahar has, indeed, shown much native shrewdness in his selection of office-bearers, and with himself at the helm, the new Committee will throughly enjoy the confidence of the nation. The first meeting of the Cabinet will be held in the very near future, which points to the fact that the President has not ended, but just begun his labours. These are excellent auguries, indeed, for a programme of a united action, and the Lucknow lead will thus, soon be felt in every nook and corner of the country.

Hollow Pomp

Bombay witnessed during the week the pomp and pageantry associated with the arrival of the new, and the departure of the old, Viceroy. For those moving in official circles this was certainly a gala week, but the general public was singularly unimpressed by all the hollow ceremonials and processions. A purely official welcome, howsoever elaborate it may be, lacks the spontaneity and the warmth of popular demonstrations, and those of us who have observed the historic receptions accorded by the city in the past to public leaders cannot but inwardly dwell on "that picture and this." One must note in passing, the new departure in the swearing in ceremony of the new Viceroy. So long this ceremony always took place in the Bombay University Convocation Hall, but Lord Linlithgow officially assumed his Viceregal office in the Durbar Hall of India's capital. A step nearer to federation perhaps!

New Viceroy

And thus began yesterday evening a new regime. The next few years are going to be the most momentous in India's history, with the inauguration of the unwanted Constitution next year. Much will depend naturally upon the new Governor-General, who yet retains in his hand the greatest autocratic powers. India has, of course, long since ceased to be exercised regarding the appointments to high offices. It has been found by bitter experience that all of them are cast in the same imperialist mould and that, therefore, it is futile to expect much from even the best of them. Thus while one has nothing to say against Lord Linlithgow, one can neither allow oneself to entertain too much hope for the future. The new Viceroy is of course, well equipped for his enerous task. He has intimate experience of Indian problems for some years now, and his Chairmanship of the Agricultural Commission will especially, stand him in good stead. He is hailed as an agriculturist at heart, and there are grounds to believe that the acute agrarian problem will soon receive his particular attention. Though thus, one cannot but take a very neutral and critical attitude towards the new Viceroy, one may as well wish him good luck.

Willingdon's Legacy

India's "old friend" Lord Willingdon, left these shores by yesterday's mail-boat with many protestations of sympathy on his part and without any show of regrets on ours. Much is being heard in Anglo-Indian papers about the fare-well tributes paid to the departed Viceroy. The thought nearest to most Indians' heart to-day is "well-gone and good riddance"! For, it cannot be gainsaid that whatever claims, if any, Lord Willingdon had for popularity as a result of his last two satrap-ships had entirely disappeared within a year of his returning to this country as a Viceroy. Since then it has been an unrelieved tale of reactionarism and repression. His Lordship in his recent valedictory speech in the Assembly asked his audience to compare the conditions of five years ago with those of to-day. No doubt there is apparent "peace" in the country to-day, but it is, in the historic phrase of his predecessor, Lord Irwin, "the peace of the desert." The sullen discontent which is discernible to the critical observer everywhere in the country to-day, is the legacy which Lord Willingdon has left behind him.

Taxi-Strike Continues

The Taxi-Strike in the City is yet continuing to the amazement and annoyance of every body, thanks to the stubborn attitude adopted by the Police Commissioner. The public is naturally sympthising with the taxi-drivers and during the week the City Municipal Corporation, too, has officially lent its support to their demands. So also has the motor trade. In spite of this and in spite of the almost continued pourparlers between the Police Commissioner and the Taxi-drivers' Union, the strike yet shows no sign of ending. Some hopes were entertained about the "considered reply" which the Commissioner gave during the week to the last week's detailed memorandum of the Union, but the gulf between the viewpoints of the Police and the Union seems almost to be unbridgeable The loss of their earnings for nearly three weeks now is naturally entailing great hardship upon the taxi-drivers, but, in spite of that, and in spite of some blacklegs, the Union is yet keeping its morale and unanimity. It remains to be seen now whether the Corporation's mediation will be of any help in ending the impasse.

HOCKEY NOTES

Customs Enter Final, B. B. & C. I. Beaten

LAHORE PARADERS GO BACK.

The second quarter-final between the Paraders and Kirkee Ordnance resulted in a 4—2 victory for the Ordnance and thus the Paraders were sent back to Lahore after playing only twice. The Paraders lost but they taught Bombay that hockey should be played on a scientific basis as well as "clean." They never hit into a man and never use their weights.

At the interval the Paraders were leading by one goal to nil but after lemon-time, the penalty bully against them was the unnerving factor and they lost courage. H. Singh handled a shot at goal without being in possession of his stick and Umpire D'Souza was fully justified in awarding the bully. Nirmal beat Singh and thus the teams got on level terms. This was followed by another goal by Kirkee and then yet another and thus sealed the fate of the Lahore men, yet they fought might and main and two minutes from the end. Extras reduced the margin with a beautiful solo effort. On the call of time the Ordnance scored a fourth goal and the Paraders left the field—beaten but not disgraced.

MY FAVOURITES WIN.

There was not a seat vacant when the Customs met the B.B. & C.I. on Tuesday in the Semi-final. Last year these two sides met in the final and the Railway was beaten and everybody expected them to have their revenge this year especially after their convincing victory over the Lusitanians. I would not have been the poorer had I put my last pie on my favourites, the Customs. The Customs won by 3—1 in a match packed with thrills At the interval the score was 2—1 in favour of the Customs. Thereafter the Railway went all out for the qualiser and nearly got it when they were awarded a penalty bully but Claudius obstructed Cowton and the opportunity was lost. Very many think that turning in hockey is a fault. To the best of my knowledge—which as far as hockey is concerned is sound—there is no objection to turning with the ball unless the player is within striking distance of an opponent. Thus the turning amounts to obstruction and the offender is pulled up. To return to the match, the penalty bully—the second in the tournament, the previous one being

(By SHORT-CORNER.)

awarded on the preceding day viz., Monday—was rightly awarded and rightly taken. The Railwaymen were undaunted and tried hard to evade defeat and although they played sparkling hockey they could not get past the uprights. Feroze Khan's third goal doomed them. Both sets of players played very well and the following stand out for special mention on the respective sides. Cowton Abreo, Pinto, Feroze Khan, Sweeney and Brewin for the Customs. Hogan, W. Bartlett, Page, I. Bartlett and Carey for the Railway Feroze Khan seems to be improving with age and at present is the best centre forward seen in the tournament and one of the best in India.

BRIJRAJ Y. MEN TROUNCED

On Saturday the Customs trounced the Brijraj Young Men by six goals to one and qualified to meet the B.B. & C.I. Rly. I was forgetting the meeting of the Customs and the Poona men, in my excitement over the Customs-Ry. match and hence I am writing about it later. "It's better late than never." Brijraj surprised the crowds by scoring a goal in the first few minutes and though the Customs equalised, they could not add to their score till after the breather. All the time the Brijraj men had as much of the game as the holders but in the last fifteen minutes the Customs went through and scored on five occasions. In fact, it was this performance of the Customs that made me endorse my view that they would beat the Railway.

THE GOOD OLD DAYS AGAIN!

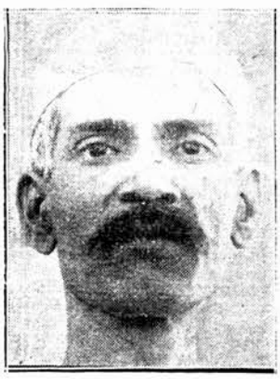
Wednesday's Charity match was a novel one; the "Old Crocks" playing against nine St. Mary's Boys and two sons of two great players—Cyriaco and Nelson. The "Crocks" were represented by Major, Vithal and Doli Kapadia, H. Lynn, Cummings and Fido, Doctor, Nelson, Gawthorne, Cyriaco and Birtwhistle. Poor Vithal fell and dislocated his wrist bone. A pity, as I hear Vithal is to stage a come back in cricket next season and this injury of his, I sincerely wish, does not come in his way. Before commenting on the result, I must say, that Vithal's place was taken by Hibbert and then also the "Old Crocks" had the services of the two Umpires Ranganathan and Pinto. The Old Crocks won by 3-1 but the officials had a say in the victory. Anyway it was an enjoya-

(Continued on Page 20).

Congress Socialists In Jawahar's Cabinet

Jaiprakash Narayan.

Achyut Patwardhan.



Acharya Narendra Dev.

Mahatma Gandhi addressing a public meeting on Wednesday from the Rostrum in the Congress Pandal.

HOCKEY NOTES

(Continued from Page 19).

ble evening and one and all was transported to the good old days of these good old players—well not all of them. There was one thing I noted in this match and that is, try as they would the Old Crocks could never get "offside"—a lesson for our present players. Goodbye the "Old Crocks". Rest in your glory. Don't turn out against Ladies next time you are asked for they will not spare you as did the boys.

A DISAPPOINTING SEMI-FINAL.

The top half semi-final was an all Kirkee affair and was a disappointing one. It seemed to me that the two teams came to settle their home quarrels on the Aga Khan Ground. The match ended in a goalless draw. There was a great deal of wild and indiscriminate hitting on both sides and its lucky none was removed to the hospital. It was a lathi charge not a game of hockey. I would have been pleased to see a couple of players warned off in this game. Both the teams are capable of a better show but I doubt they can hold their own against the Customs.

In the replay the United beat the Ordnance by one goal to nil and thus qualified for the final where they meet the Customs.

THE JEPSON CUP AND KILLEDAR CUP

The Christ Church Old Boys seem to have a knack of running tournaments. The entries for both the tournaments, so far I hear are very good, nineteen for the Jepson and five for the Killedar. There's time yet and many more may enter.

One little thing and that is the time of playing the Jepson Cup. May is not at all a good time for Hockey. It's the duty of the B. P. H. A. to allot a particular time for a particular tournament. Bombay's Tournament should be held in the following order:—

The League should commence in November and continue till February.

The St. Xavier's Cup—October.
The Lewis Cup—November.
The Jepson Cup—December.
The Gwalior Cup—January.
The Aga Khan—February.

The Aga Khan should be the last and no more hockey after that. No two tournaments should ever clash. Just see how the B. P. L. T. A. organise their tournaments! Why not the B. P. H. A.?

THE ST. XAVIER'S CUP.

Eight entries only for the St. Xavier's Cup and at last the draw was held. Last week I had tried to clear myself and instead a 'not' was omitted and what I wished to drive home was given quite a different meaning. I wish that the B. P. H. A. take over the trophies, run a junior's tournament but keep the original name of the tournament. This is important. What the Association wants is the name. I hope the members have withdrawn their daggers they had kept ready to hurl at me.

THE PAREL TOURNAMENTS.

The Parel Sporting Club seem to be clever at managing tournaments. The League progressed for six months and there was a great deal of ill-feeling created among teams and now the Lewis Cup never seems to be ending. The Hayes' Women's Tournament was to commence on the 13th but we hear nothing about it. What has happened to it, I wonder! The Parel people seem to think about themselves alone. What about the maintenance of the stands? The Contractor is losing heavily, as the matches hardly attract any people. Wake up, the Parel Sporting.

LORD WILLINGDON'S SWAN-SONG

(Continued from Page 29).

try. If it be true that as a rule there is not much gratitude for services rendered, that certainly has not been so in our case, for we have been overwhelmed with evidences of regret at our departure and appreciation of our work for which we are both truly and sincerely grateful.

Advises Co-operation.

And before I set sail from the shores of India to-day, may I leave with you the same watchword which I brought with me when I first landed here long years ago to become Governor of the Bombay Presidency. It is the one word co-operation. Co-operation between our two races which has brought so many benefits to this country in the past and will bring many more in the future, if we avoid those feelings of suspicion and distrust and believe in each other's sincerity; co-operation with a common purpose and with mutual endeavour to make this great country, with all its wonderful history and tradition, powerful and prosperous in this modern world, a full partner in shaping the destinies of the British Empire.

INDIAN OVERSEAS SHIPPING

Commerce Member Denies Knowledge Of Talks In London

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, April 17

Seth Abdullah Haroon asked why the condition in the contract for postal treasury of Chittagong had been changed and why contractor is not now responsible for all sorts of losses.

Sir Frank Noyce replied that the relative clause of the agreement was amended under legal advice so as to exclude any loss and damage that may be caused by act of God or King's enemies. The decision was arrived at under legal advice was a general one and applied to all agreements of the same kind.

Sir Muhamed Zafrullah answering Seth Govinddas question said that the Government understand that the undertaking by the Scindia S. N. Company to respect overseas routes of P. and O and B. I. S. N. Companies formed part of consideration in return for which the Scindias were given increased share in the coastal trade. Government was not aware of the statement made by the questioner that an Indian shipping representative interviewed leading British shipowners in London last year about the proposal to inaugurate Indian Overseas Passenger Service and that British interests refused to offer co-operation to such a scheme

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ANSARI,
P. BOSE,
Miss SARAIYYA

Directed by:
BAI JADDANBAI
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Asst. Director:
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Sound Recording:
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VITHAL
Miss Noorjehan.
and the Punjabi Parrot

Time:—5-15, 8, 10-45.
Fri., Sat., Sun. and Holidays: at 2-45

GLOBE TALKIES
SANDHURST ROAD.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL

ENGAGEMENTS

To-day:

Hindu: Chaitra Vad 13, 1992
Muslim: Mohurrum 25, 1354
Parsi: Avan 16, 1305
Sunrise: 6h. 18m.
Sunset: 6h. 57m.
Hightide: 10-06; 22-15
Lowtide: 3-49; 16-02

Reception to Indian Airmen, 4-30 p.m. at Palm Beach, Juhu.

Wednesday, April 22

Sheriff's Meeting of the Citizens of Bombay to mourn the death of Sir Dinshaw Wacha, Town Hall, 6 p.m. (S.T.)

BAND AT CHOWPATTY

The Band of the Ex. Service (I.A.) will play a programme of Music at the Chowpatty Bandstand to-day (Sunday) commencing at 6 to 8 p.m.

GANDHARVA MAHA VIDYALAYA

A public concert will be held to-day (Sunday) at 8-30 a.m. in the Vidyalaya Hall Benam Hall Lane Girgaum.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ.

Mr. G. L. Chandavarkar will conduct the Weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir Girgaum to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m.

T. N. MALVI MEMORIAL

The T. N. Malvi Memorial will be Unveiled to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. at Morarbaug, C. P. Tank, Bombay by Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad.

SCHOOLS COMMITTEE GATHERING

The joint social gathering of the members of the Schools Committee and the various Ward Local Committees will be held at the Corporation Hall to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. (B.T.)

BUDDHA SOCIETY

A public lecture will be delivered by Madame Sophia Wadia, in the Ananda Vihara, near Bombay Central Station to-day (Sunday) at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.) on "Let Us Prepare Ourselves—Some Thoughts on Buddha Jayanti."

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"The Building of Character" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at the Hall of The United Lodge of Theosophists, Jehangir Wadia Building, 51, Esplanade Road, Fort, to-day (Sunday) evening at 6-15.

SOUTH INDIAN MUSIC CONCERT.

There will be a South Indian music performance with suitable accompaniments at the South Indian Bhajana Samaj premises at 8-30 p.m. to-day (Sunday) by Sangeetha Vidwan Brahmasri T. S. Venkatta Narayana Iyer of Madura

REGAL

To-day at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

HARRY BAUR

PENELOPE DUDLEY WARD
LAWRENCE OLIVIER
in United Artistes'

MOSCOW NIGHTS

The Glamorous Revelry Of
Moscow Night Life!
WILD—GLITTERING
Orgies of Song and Dance!
Also Latest
"SILLY SYMPHONY"
entitled
"COOKIE CARNIVAL"

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CENTRAL—"Last of the Pagans." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPIRE—"Paddy O'Day". Time as usual.
EXCELSIOR—"King of the Damned" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE—"Jane-Alam" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m.
HIND MATA—"Sairandhree" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Dharmatma" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Rajput-Ramani" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3 p.m.
LAXMI—"Vijayachee Lagne" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Gulam Daku" Daily at 5, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Dhoop-Chhaon" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m.
PATHE—"Annie Oakley" Daily at 3-30 6-30 and 10 p.m.
To-day morning show at 10 a.m.
PALACE—"Clive of India" Time as usual.
EDWARD—The "Phantom Empire" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m. To-day at 10 a.m.
PLAZA—"G-Men" Daily at 6-30 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3-30 p.m.
REGAL—"Moscow Nights" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 4 p.m.
ROYAL OPERA—"The Goose and the Gander" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Mata Hari" Daily at 6-30 and 10-0 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3-30 p.m.

LECTURES ON ZOROASTRIAN RELIGION

The lectures of the religious teachings of the Zoroastrian religion explaining the mystic and literary sides explained in the series of books called "Naikiz-E-Vehdeen" will begin in the Parsi Vegetarian and Temperance Society Hall, Graham Building, Parsee Bazar Street, every Monday at 6-15 p.m.

CONGRESS AND STATES PEOPLE

A public meeting of the Rajasthanies residing in Bombay would be held at 5 p.m. to-day (Sunday) in Bullion Exchange Hall under the auspices of the Jodhpur States young men's Association. Speeches would be delivered by Messrs. Narayan Sharma Ajit, Kanhialal Vaidya, Jainarain Vyas and other on the Congress attitude towards Indian States people.

ARYA SAMAJ

Under the auspices of the local Arya Samaj a public meeting will be held on Sunday at 6-30 p.m. when Swami Omkar Satchitanandji will deliver a lecture on Shiva Puja in the Samaj Mandir at the Girgaon Back Road. (Kakadwadi).

At the Fort Arya Samaj (Frere Road) to-day (Sunday) Pandit Pardhubhai Sharma will deliver 3rd lecture on Kenopanishad at 9 a.m. (S.T.)

SRI RAMAKRISHNA CENTENARY AT KHAR

The birth Centenary of Bhagavan Sri Ramakrishna will be celebrated at Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar on 19th, 20th and 21st instant at 5 p.m. The programme includes Music, Bhajan, Pravachan, and poor feeding in the noon on the 19th, Kirtan by Bai Banubai on the 20th, and Gujarati Drama on Sri Ramakrishna on the 21st. In this connection A Parliament of Religions will be held in the month of May.

MARATHA EDUCATION CONFERENCE

(From A Correspondent.)

A public meeting of the citizens of Kolaba residing in Bombay was held here on the 16th instant at Shinde Maharaj Hall, Girgaon, Mr. B. V. Jadhao presiding.

It was announced in the meeting that Mr. B. V. Jadhao will tour the District with a view to encourage the people to organise in a better way to make the session of the Maratha Education conference a success.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE

G. I. P. Railway.

Timings at Victoria Terminus (on and from 1st April, 1936):—

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6-00	22-00
Peshawar & Lucknow Express	6-15	23-00
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7-30	17-50
Calcutta Mail via Chhegoki	8-15	21-45
Madras Express 10-15		13-50
Deccan Queen 10-25		17-15
Punjab Mail 10-50		18-55
Poona Mail 11-40		15-30
Nagpur Express 14-00		22-10
Poona Fast Passenger	16-50	11-59
Poona Express 19-35		8-15
Allahabad Express ..20-15		7-10

B. B. & C. I. Railway

Mail, Express and Passenger train timings in force from 1st April, 1936:—

Trains.	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5-35	22-20
Delhi Express	6-00	22-05
Gujarat Mail	6-45	20-25
Kathiawar Mail	7-40	21-50
Frontier Mail	8-30	21-30
—Do—on Saturdays	8-35	.....
Ahmedabad Passenger	14-20	13-40
Kathiawar Express ..	19-00	8-45
Baroda Passenger 21-10		8-55

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER.

Frontier Mail (on Saturdays only) for passengers for Europe at 8-50.

Air Mail Postal Notice

1.—Air Mail Service to Hong Kong.

At present air mail articles (letters, postcards and packets) posted in this country for Hong Kong and China are despatched from Calcutta, Akyab and Rangoon by the French (Air France) service to Hanoi (French Indo-China), whence they are transmitted by the surface route to destinations. Air mail articles for Japan are sent by the Indian Trans-Continental Airways' service to Singapore for onward transmission by the surface route to destinations.

2. Imperial Airways, Limited, have now introduced a weekly air mail service from Penang to Hong Kong. This service connects at Penang with one of the twice-weekly services of the England-India-Malaya air mail service in both directions and operates according to the following time-table:—

NORTHBOUND.

Penang ..... dep. Monday.
Hong Kong ..... arr. Tuesday

SOUTHBOUND.

Hong Kong ..... dep. Friday.
Penang ..... arr. Saturday

3. Air mail correspondence (i.e., letters, postcards and packets) for Hong Kong, China and Japan will be accepted at all post offices in India for transmission by air to Hong Kong by the new service operating in connection with the Indian Trans-Continental Airways' service. The first despatch will be sent by the eastbound aeroplane of the Indian Trans-Continental Airways leaving Karachi on the 23rd April 1936 and Calcutta and Rangoon on the 25th April 1936. Air mail correspondence for China and Japan will be sent from Hong Kong by surface transport to destinations. The use of the French (Air France) service to the East will be restricted to the despatch from Calcutta, Akyab and Rangoon of air mail articles for French Indo-China only.

4. The rates of air mail fees applicable to air mail correspondence from India for Hong Kong, China and Japan are 4 annas per half ounce, in addition to ordinary postage, for letters and packets and 4 annas inclusive of ordinary postage, per postcard. The superscription on such correspondence will be India-Hong Kong.

II.—SUSPENSION OF BOMBAY-TRIVANDRUM SERVICE.

The Bombay-Trivandrum weekly air mail service will cease operation with the northbound flight leaving Trivandrum on Monday the 20th April 1936. The last southbound flight will leave Bombay for Trivandrum on Wednesday the 15th of April 1936. The service will be re-opened after the monsoon, on a date which will be notified later. Air mails for and from places served by this service will be diverted to the Karachi-Madras Air Service.

BOMBAY ANDHRA MAHASABHA

There will be a 'Veena' Concert by Sangita Vidwan P. Rama Sarma (of Ragini Devi's Troupe) at 5 p.m. to-day (Sunday) at the Marriage Hall, near the Mahasabha premises.

The Concert will be followed by a Social gathering of all Andhras of Bombay.

GATHA SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held on Tuesday, the 21st instant, at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute's Hall (Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort) when Mr. Khodabux Edulji Punegar, B.A., will give an exposition in Gujarati of the beginning strophes of Gatha Spenta Mainyu, Chapter II (Yasna Ha 18).

LATE SIR DINSHAW WACHA

Sheriff's Public Meeting

A Public Meeting of the Citizens of Bombay convened by the Sheriff to place on record the loss sustained by the country owing to the death of Sir Dinshaw Wacha will be held at the Town Hall, on Wednesday, the 22nd instant at 6 p.m. (S.T.). Among the speakers will be the Hon. Sir Phiroze Sethna, Sir Govindrao Pradhan, Mr. Francis Low, Mr. K. F. Nariman, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta (Mayor of Bombay) Mr. Meyer Nissim and Mr. A. D. Shroff. Sir Chimanlal Setalvad will preside. Front seats will be reserved for ladies

MYSORE ASSOCIATION

There will be a Harikatha-performance by Balabarathi Yadugiri Kumari of Mysore to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the association premises.

W. I. A. A.
Knight Errantry Competition
on 20th at 9-15 p.m. Entries close on 19th at 5 p.m.

CAPITOL

Daily 2 Performances AT 6-30 and 10 p.m.

CHIANG WEI NON STOP REVUE

Bewitching
SHANGHAI GIRLS
in songs and dances
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Prof. LIAN TIAN
in
NEW and GREATER ILLUSIONS

Prices: Rs. 2-4, 1-2 & As. 9

NO TRUCK WITH REFORMS

Office Acceptance Must Be On Programme To Create Deadlocks

NEW DELHI: April 17.

Mr. C.N. Muthuranga Mudaliar, M.L.A., member of the All-India Congress Committee from Tamil Nadu, who voted in the open session of the Congress for the amendment of Mr. Sampurnanand to the resolution of the Government of India Act, stated as follows:—

"I do believe in the programme of the capture of offices by Congress. I feel that this is the only practical and effective method of rejecting the Constitution. Most of us, Congressmen, who advocate acceptance of offices, do so in order that deadlocks may be created and the Reforms may be made unworkable so that this may precipitate a further struggle for Independence. If, by the way, minor reforms could be effected by Congressmen in the legislatures, it may be so done. But that cannot and should not be the objective.

ROAD TO DEMORALISATION.

I voted for Mr. Sampurnanand's amendment because I advocate the policy of capture of offices to make the Reforms unworkable. It is a pity that this amendment shared in the Congress the same fate as the amendment of Sardar Sardul Singh Caveeshar clearly rejecting offices.

It is true that some of the Congress leaders, who advocate acceptance of offices over-emphasise the small reforms we could effect under the limitations of the Government of India Act. I am afraid that this mentality, if it should seize the Congress, would demoralise the great organisation and make it cease to be a fighting institution.

CREATE DEADLOCKS.

We should not lose sight of the fact that we have to face another grim struggle in the near future before reaching our objective. I, therefore, want Congressmen with the Socialist mentality to enter the legislatures and capture offices and use the same in our struggle for independence. Working the Reforms for what they are worth cannot and should not be the Congress programme. I hope and pray that, if and when the A.I.C.C. decided on acceptance of offices before the elections as it should, a suitable, clear-cut, unequivocal programme will be chalked out for creating deadlocks and making the Reforms unworkable.—United Press.

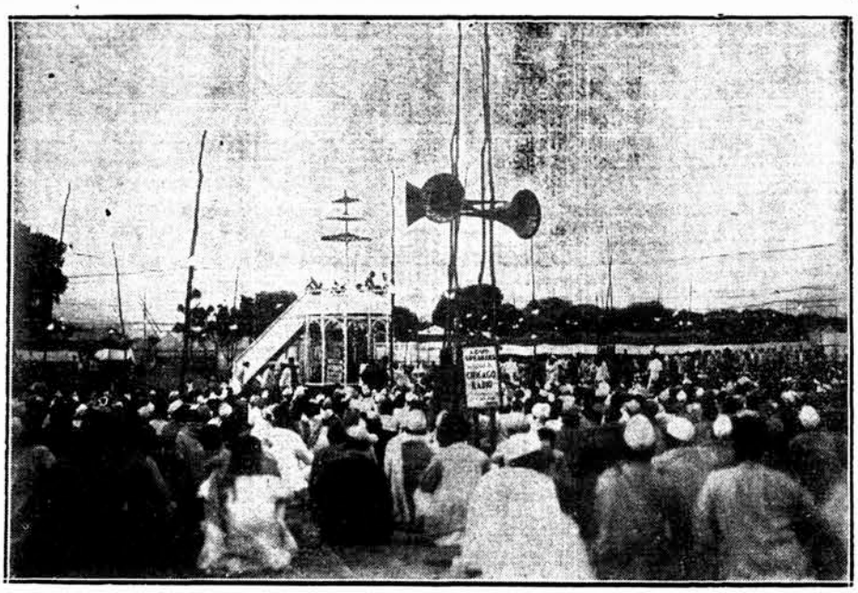
Alleged Counterfeiting Of Trade Mark

The case lodged by the proprietor of the Continental Drug Company of India against their former canvasser, Vivian Dias alias Denning, for alleged counterfeiting of their trade-mark and preparing spurious pills of Pan-Melitus, a preparation for diabetes and obesin for obesity came up for hearing before the Additional Presidency Magistrate yesterday.

A printer, who gave evidence, stated, that he printed labels and prepared cartons for Obesin and Pan-Melitos in pursuance of an order placed with him by the accused.

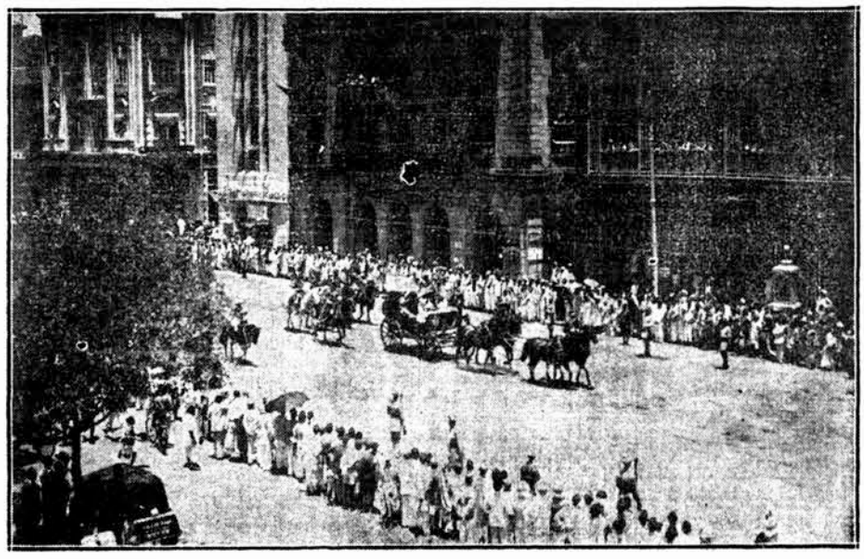
Further hearing of the case was adjourned to April 24.

Karachi.— The Sind Hindu Conference, of which Mukhi Govindram Pritamdas is the President, has decided to give a garden party to Sir Lancelot Graham, the Governor of Sind.



Mahatma Gandhi addressing a public meeting held in the Congress pandal at Lucknow on the importance of village industries.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Linlithgow left for New Delhi by special train on Friday evening. Above picture shows Lord Linlithgow speaking to Maharaja of Kolhapur on the platform.



The Viceroy and Lady Willingdon photographed from the University Grounds while driving in state to Apollo Bunder to embark on the outgoing English Mail Boat.

COCHIN DEWAN TO RESIGN?

Reserve Bank Deputy-Governorship Likely Post For Sir Shanmukham

Speculation is rife in Cochin political circles regarding the recent visit of Sir R. K. Shanmukham Chetty (Dewan of Cochin) to Delhi

It is believed here, says the Ernakulam correspondent of the "Swarajya", that Sir Shanmukham Chetty may resign his Dewanship shortly in order to take up a new job as the Deputy-Governor of the Reserve Bank of India in the place of Sir Sikander Hayat Khan.

Sir Sikander, the present Deputy-Governor, is expected to tender his resignation shortly due to political reasons since pressure is being brought upon him from interested quarters, to contest the elections in Punjab and lead that province. Hence Sir Shanmukham is one of the few favourites for that post and his name is freely mentioned in Delhi circles according to the latest information.

Opinion In Cochin

If Sir Shanmukham leaves Cochin then Mr. T. S. Narayana Iyer (Secretary to the Government) will automatically succeed Sir Shanmukham. There can be little doubt that at the present moment when Cochin is in the melting pot, as a result of Sir Shanmukham's regime, there is a body of public opinion in the state that would rejoice if a son of the soil consented to be the head of the Cochin Administration. If this takes place then Mr. I. N. Menon (the D P I.) or Mr. Komatil Atchuthan Menon (Dewan Peshkar) will act the Secretary to the Government.

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Madhukar Narayan Powar, (18), a college student, residing at Dadar went for a swim, as was his wont, in the sea at Mahim, with a friend and was drowned while swimming.

The body was recovered and the inquest is fixed for Monday next.

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EYE SUFFERERS
Home Treatment For The Eyes

SURPRISING benefits follow this new home treatment, enabling glasses, spectacles and other disfiguring aids to sight to be dispensed with. Remarkable results obtained in removal of films, white specks, etc., when all other methods have failed to relieve.

A.D. writes "It has entirely saved the sight of the left eye and the right is slowly improving." No massage or eye masseur required. Send Stamped addressed envelope for full particulars, free by return.

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ALL OTHER DESIGNING & BLOCK MAKING SERVICE TOO

The World Of Finance

Random Jottings

(By Our Commercial Correspondent.)

During the week under review all local markets were dull with a limited turnover, but it appears that there is a secret move to revive speculation. The Stock Exchange is awaiting the decision of the Board of Directors regarding dividend on Tata Steel shares. Professional operators are accumulating contracts in cotton while silver market shows activity.

Prices are low enough and the next four months are commonly known as most active months with great speculative activity. This is mainly due to prospects of staple crops which are never known till we have received half of the supplies. Weather plays an important part in making of all crops and operators put any interpretation and daily changing weather. Some times a passing cloud over the U. S. Cotton Belt is sufficient to depress market.

The Silver Problem

Whatever may be the ultimate result one thing is certain that the U. S. Government is trying to solve the silver problem. Negotiations are going on with Chinese Bankers and later on the attention of the U. S. Government will be diverted to secure co-operation of South American countries.

It looks as if there is a war between "Dollar and Sterling". In the last century "Sterling Pound" was considered international currency but rapid development of the United States brought Dollar to the forefront and particularly during the last Great War "Dollar" used to command international respect.

World currencies are unstable to-day and tariff walls have restricted general trade under the plea of protection. Money is cheap and is found to be idle under the present managed currency system. But owing to lack of confidence and uncertainties regarding the ultimate future, businessmen are having limited interest and they think it too risky to keep all eggs in one basket.

Bombay's Cotton Trade

The East India Cotton Association and the Mahajan Association are still struggling to get the monopoly of the cotton trade. The Indian Merchants' Chamber has ventured to secure co-operation but nothing definite is known. The cotton trade is anxiously awaiting the new scheme.

The local Stock Exchange is also trying to divide jobbers and brokers. It is needless to point out this change will have a good effect on the present trading conditions.

The Soviet Budget

The Soviet Budget for 1936 shows an increase of 22.8 per cent and total of 78,715,000,000 roubles as compared with 63,900,000,000 roubles in 1935. The budget for 1935 has been more than fulfilled, the revenue exceeding expenditure by 700,000,000 roubles. Revenues exceeded by 1,000,000,000 roubles while the expenditure estimates have been exceeded by 850,000,000 roubles.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Empire Broadcasting

Two of the following frequencies will be used:—
GSG 17.79 Mc/s (16.86 m.)
GSF 15.14 Mc/s (19.82 m)
GSE 11.86 Mc/s (25.29 m)

SUNDAY, April 19

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. A Scouts' Service, relayed from St. George's Chapel, Windsor. 8-45 p.m. Orchestral Music. 9 p.m. The Composer at the Pianoforte—11; Herbert Hughes. A recital of Herbert Hughes' songs. 9-25 p.m. Weekly Newsletter, Sports Summary and Announcements. 9-50 p.m. Chamber Music. The London Ensemble. 10-30 p. m. Close down.

Bombay Programme

SUNDAY, April 19
VUB 350.9 m. and 31.36 m.

10-30 a.m. The Studio Orchestra. 11-30 a.m. SB. A Concert of Light Music. 1-0 p.m. Close down.

6-30 p.m. A Recital of East Indian Marathi Songs. 7-15 p.m. Sanai Solos. 7-35 p.m. Gujarati Literature. 7-50 p.m. News in Hindi. 8 p.m. Light Classical Music. 9-30 p.m. News in English. 9-45 p.m. Scrap Book. 10 p.m. SB. His Excellency the Governor of Bombay's Orchestra. 11 p.m. Close down.

Delhi Programme

SUNDAY, April 19

1 p.m. Indian Gramophone records. 2-15 p.m. 'Hindustani society.' 2-30 p.m. Close down.

5-30 p.m. Ghazal. 5-37 p.m. Music (Hindi). 5-50 p.m. Israj. 5-55 p.m. Bengali song. 6 p.m. Miss Biswasi. 6-8 p.m. Bimal K. Bannerji. 6-13 p.m. Classical Music. 7 p.m. Ushabani Concert Club Orchestra. 7-10 p.m. Bengali Song. 7-15 p.m. Ghazal. 7-20 p.m. Ghulam M. Parvez. 7-30 p.m. Mr. X. Gat Rabab on Harmonium. 7-35 p.m. Hindustani Music. 7-45 p.m. Ghazal. 7-52 p.m. Classical Music. 8 p.m. Asaf Ali. 8-15 p.m. Miss C. Shipley. 8-30 p.m. Vocal Music. 8-35 p.m. Ghazal. 8-40 p.m. N. N. Roy. 8-45 p.m. Miss P. Bannerji. 8-53 p.m. Miss R. Gangulee. 8-58 p.m. Miss A. Baschi. 9-3 p.m. Miss H. Mukerji. 9-8 p.m. Miss S. Najaun. 9-15 p.m. News in Hindi and 9-30 p.m. in English. 9-45 p.m. Broadcasting for Rural India—talk. 10 p.m. A Studio Concert. 10-45 p.m. Close down.

Calcutta Programmes

SUNDAY, April 19

8-36 a.m. A Classical Programme. 10-31 a.m. Review of Stage and Screen. 10-51 a.m. SB. Musical Selections. 11-06 a.m. SB. Robert Pikler and his Orchestra. News in English. 1-06 p.m. Close down.

6-06 p.m. SB. Church Service. Relayed from St. John's Church. 7-21 p.m. Instrumental Music. 7-31 p.m. Light Bengali Songs. 8-01 p.m. Instrumental Music. 8-11 p.m. Light Bengali Songs—(Contd.) 8-51 p.m. SB. News in Bengali and 9-06 p.m. SB. in English. 9-21 p.m. SB. Seelcted Items. 9-36 p.m. Close down.

MOTOR CAR COLLIDES WITH LORRY

One Man Killed In Meerut Accident

MEERUT, April 18

A collision between a private car and a passenger lorry yesterday near the Masonic Institute crossing, resulted in serious injuries to the car owner and his servant who were removed to hospital where the servant died soon after. The lorry driver was arrested.—A.P.

RAJPUT RAMANI
Warmly received by
LOVERS OF 'PRABHAT'
at
KRISHNA
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RAJPUT RAMANI
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NALINI TURKHED
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SHANTA APTE
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KRISHNA
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Matinee at 3 p. m. on Sat., Sun. & Holidays.

SECOND GLORIOUS WEEK
SECOND GLORIOUS WEEK
"GULAM DAKU"
CAUGHT
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IMPERIAL'S SAGA OF SUFFERANCE....
A vivid revelation of the tragic tribulations of a man hunted to despair by the sleuth hounds of law.
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G---MEN
G---MEN
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JAMES CAGNEY
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PLAZA
To-night: 3-30; 6-30 & 9.45 p.m.

Occasional Comments By N. J.

Dogs And Ladies

The elimination of the moustache, that very essentially masculine adornment, is, perhaps, the most graceful compliment paid by modern Adam to Eve. This is the age of the equality of the sexes, and during the last couple of decades, woman has put herself on the same pedestal as man's in almost all spheres. They are now well represented in every profession and every position. No calling is too little for them no hazard too great. Lawyers, doctors, professors, journalists, dictators—I beg your pardon: woman is a very, very old adept at that last game! Lindbergs of the air have their counterpart in Amys; the Abyssinian amazons are fighting to-day shoulder to shoulder with their men-folk, and there is now not even a club left, bearing the good old injunction 'Dogs and Ladies not allowed'. Everywhere, we are exposed to-day to canine fangs and feminine tongues. And one wonders whose bite is the worse!

* * * *

Clean Slate

But though she has triumphed over mere man, she has to confess defeat at the hands of nature. She may emulate man in every field; she may wear his clothes; she may cut her hair like his; she may smoke his strongest weeds;—but sport a moustache she never can! Her upper lip will ever remain bald, bare and barren, while man's hirsute glory waxeth every day.

His supremacy stands supreme there! Here, however, is exactly where the innate generosity of that most noble creature ever born, to wit, man,—is seen at its highest. Spurning to take undue advantage of natural facts, unmindful of the ever-increasing inroads upon his various preserves and privileges, he voluntarily decided to sacrifice his one pre-eminent ornament—the moustache. By this self-inflicted handicap alone has he allowed woman to deadheat and even out-strip him. Every morning nowadays, it is the ritual of most of us to destroy that offending evidence of sexual arrogance, and start the day with a clean slate—so to say!

* * * *

Moustaches And Men

If a Victorian were to be resuscitated to-day, he would, above all be struck by the disappearance of the appendage over which the men of his generation used to lavish so much fond care. In those days the moustache was an index of manly virtue and a sign of masculine superiority. In fact, it was a pointer to a man's personality. Scheming and shrewd mothers-in-law used critically to contemplate every turn and twirl of the moustaches of their would-be in-laws. They served as the clues of their characters. The clothes of a man proclaim his tailor, his dialect points to his locality, his manners indicate his breeding,—but the moustache is of his very essence: it reveals the very man! Even barbers, I am told, do not dare to take liberties with it! And infinite, of course, are the moustaches shapes and shades. They range from the merest suggestive specks to the historic, six-foot-long, hirsute luxury of the legendary Japanese admiral. By preferring any particular type, and by trimming or waxing it in any distinctive style, a man unconsciously gives out his whole being. Well may our forefathers have observed, 'show me his moustache, and I shall tell you the man!'

* * * *

Spotless Escutcheon

But now it is all changed! One clean-shaven face is as good as another. Mere appearances, unlike moustaches, often belie. Robbed of its hairy middle, the face becomes like a crossword without clues! And the new craze has now spread from the highest to the lowest. The passing of King George may well be taken as the end of the moustache era. The new King obviously holds a moustache incompatible with his "boyish" looks; and so probably does our new "young" Congress President. Discerning readers must have also guessed—to strike a personal note—that this humble scribe is also very particular about keeping his facial escutcheon spotlessly white. A moustache thus is fast becoming a curio, with the relentless razors doing their work every day. The credit or discredit of this vandalism may be traced to Gillette, Valet and Co. A man's own razor has rushed where the barbers feared to touch!

* * * *

Moustache Marathon

With this relentless crusade daily going on, it needs no great imagination to prophesy that the moustache will follow the human tail in the limbs of lost things, in a few milleniums. It would, therefore, be a good thing if those who cherished their manly moustaches hold occasional conferences, exhibitions and contests. "A Conference for the Preservation of the Moustache," sounds like a real desideratum in those very effeminate days. And I make no doubt that patrons who take due pride in their hairy glory will willingly come forward to donate gold medals and silver cups for the best moustaches. In fact, a moustache-growing contest was only lately held in a Canadian town, which proved a very great success. There were nearly two dozen entrants, who were asked to present themselves with clean-shaven upper lips, on a certain day. The duration of the contest was six weeks, during which the competitors were allowed full liberty to stimulate the growth of their moustaches as they liked. The proud grower of the best moustache was awarded a gold medal and a gent's suit of clothes, tailored to order.

* * * *

The Shorn Samson

Those who might have felt that I have landed upon a trivial topic to-day, will, I hope, have by now realised the immense significance of my theme. The moustache, indeed, had the distinction of being the subject of a parliamentary interpellation some days ago, and the Coldstream Guard who refused to shave off his upper lip, and faced a court-martial for the honour of his moustache, is a hero worthy of a poet's tribute. He has almost made history!

The present decadence of the moustache was never more stressed than by the fact, that a nice-grown, full-blown moustache is nowadays, apparently fetching a good price. Lord Esme Gordon at any rate, only lately paid a decent sum for the moustache of his friend Mr. Robert Hope-Johnson. That hirsute relic stands to-day on the walls of the old Pelican club, lavishly mounted on a case, of velvet and silver, with a suitable lyrical inscription beneath it. The Shorn Shamson it is said, often goes there, to gaze mornfully on his departed glory!

* * * *

No Contact!

By the moustache hangs many a tale. But the neatest and cutest I have come across is that relating to a certain politician.

Shortly after he had left the Conservative side of the House of Commons for the Liberal, he was taking a certain young lady down to dinner, when she looked at him coquettishly, and remarked with the audacity of her kind:

"There are two things I don't like about you, Sir."

"And what are they?"

"Your new politics and—your moustache."

"My dear madam," our politician replied in his blandest manner "pray do not disturb yourself. You are not likely to come into contact with either!"

Sir Robert Bell, Home Member, Government of Bombay, appointed as Acting Governor, in the place of Lord Brabourne, was entertained at Tea, at Matheran, on Sunday, the 12th inst., by the President, Vice-President and a Councillor of the Matheran Municipality. Photo shows Sir R. Bell, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Clayton, Mr. and Mrs. Parpia, Mrs. Mody, Sir Alwyn Ezra, Messrs. S. L. Panday (Municipal President), E. B. Ghaswalla, N. B. Chinoy and N. Lord.

Bombay Parsi children at prayer at the Avan Ardavishur Jasan.

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EUROPE: The Political Scene

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS

(By "JUDEX")

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

Owing to the gravity of recent international events the French general election which takes place on April 26 has so far received little attention from the country and even from the press; but now the campaign enters the active stage. The French election will be a longer and more complicated business than the German, for France is still a democracy. In Germany there is only one party which, commands that most potent of modern political weapons, the microphone. In France there are at least a dozen parties that claim the right of putting their programmes "on the air." Although the French Minister of the Interior exercises considerable power in bestowing patronage, he cannot rival the Nazi machinery, because not less than 72 representatives of the Opposition have already obtained permission to broadcast their political speeches.

Besides the Radicals and the Socialists—with whom the Communists must now be reckoned,—who each held about 150 seats in the last Chamber, there are a variety of Centre groups and parties of the Right who share the remaining 300 seats. It is by means of these four main divisions that the results of the election are determined, although their relative numbers do not necessarily prescribe the character of the Governments formed during the four years' secure tenure of their seat. For example, although the last general election was a victory for the Radicals and Socialists, the most effective Governments were those of M. Doumergue, M. Laval and M. Flandin, all of whom ruled in a conservative manner over a "National Union" Coalition bitterly opposed by the Socialists.

"Popular Front"

The creation of the "Popular Front" last summer between the Socialist, Radical and Communist parties is the outstanding feature of French politics. They have drawn up an agreed programme which includes nationalisation of the Banque de France and of the armament industries, the suppression of the Fascist parties and in effect the subsidising of agricultural prices. The municipal elections last year and various by-elections indicated a swing towards the extreme Left. But for Hitler, no one would have doubted that the "Popular Front" would win the general election. The parties of the Right, supported by the big armament manufacturers and industrialists whose interests are threatened, have been making desperate efforts to split the alliance, but so far without much success. It seems fairly clear that, in spite of the remilitarisation of the Rhineland and all that has followed it, the election will be fought mainly on domestic issues. One of the strongest planks in the platform of the Right and Centre parties is the safety of the franc, for they threaten that a triumph of the "Popular Front" will produce a "Red Peril" which will be a menace to the savings of shopkeepers and peasants.

As regards foreign policy, all parties agree on the whole as to the attitude to be adopted towards Hitler; they want collective security through the League of Nations strengthened by effective guarantees. The Socialists are in favour of disarmament as a basis for any general agreement in Europe; the Communists are specially interested in Soviet Russia; the extreme Right regard the League as a cloak for an Anglo-French alliance.

"Freak" Candidates

Examining the election in more detail, one sees that besides the candidates of the big parties and the independents, there are also a number of "freak" candidates. These last have not the slightest chance of being elected, but since to have one's name entered on the ballot paper costs only 100 francs, and there is no other difficulty, they try their luck, of course without election agents. Usually they even paste up their own election placards. In most of the Paris constituencies poster space has been provided for as many as fifteen or twenty candidates, and almost anybody except soldiers on active service, women, lunatics, and criminals is allowed to stand. In practice, however, seldom more than four or five candidates are of any consequence; all the rest collect perhaps fifty or a hundred votes between them.

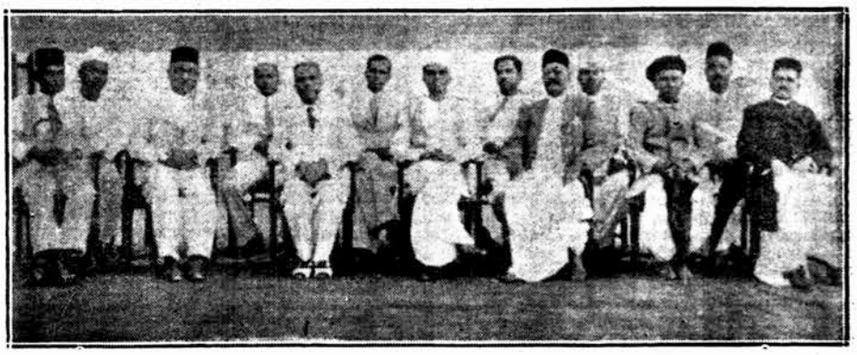
During the election campaign the various candidates' election agents go from house to house, kissing the children, telling funny stories, smiling and making themselves popular. The unfortunate men must exert themselves to the utmost for their next opportunity of collecting votes will be four years hence. The election agent has to see that the principal cafes and bars are sympathetic to his protege. A candidate's office which is installed in a big cafe can be sure of winning an extra hundred votes. The proprietor of the establishment is also in pocket from this arrangement because the candidate will probably sponsor rounds of drinks, incidental refreshments and even banquets.

No Votes For Women

French women cannot vote, but they can be election agents. The best known is Mademoiselle Diane, once a star of the Folies Bergere, who is now in the throes of fighting an election in the suburbs of Paris.

The cost of an election campaign varies enormously in the 611 constituencies in France. In some of the rural constituencies the candidate scarcely spends anything.

There is legally no maximum to what a candidate may spend provided there is no bribery and corruption. Nevertheless it is perfectly normal for a candidate to treat his constituents to drink and to render them other more appreciable services. Candidates of the Centre and Right spend generally a great deal more than do the candidates of the Left, who, have, nearly everywhere, a local committee at their disposal. The local Radical and Socialist committees, composed of voluntary workers, save their respective candidates a great deal of money. The parties of the Right and Centre are not nearly so well organised.



Pathare Kshattriya Sanatorium Committee of the Worli Gopchar and Bhoye Sansthan, Bombay.

Bombay Parsis celebrated the Avan Ardavishur Jasan, last week when they went to the seaside to offer prayers.

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LEAKAGE OF S. S. L. C. PAPERS

Seven Persons Arrested For Alleged Tampering With Packet

MADRAS, April 16.

Sensational developments have taken place in connection with the leakage of question papers of the S. S. L. C. Examination. The Director of Public Instruction reported the matter to the C. I. D., who in the course of their investigation, it is stated, found that a deep laid plot had been hatched by a gang.

The question papers were printed in England and sent to Madras carefully packed. Four or five days prior to the Public Examination, these question papers were dispatched to the various centres in the presidency.

A registered parcel containing question papers sent to Hospet, it is alleged, was tampered with, and the papers extracted at Guntakal Junction. These question papers were, it is stated, sold to students in various centres.

In one of the centres, it would appear, these question papers were distributed like drama notices, and some of these were found pasted on the walls of the bungalow of the Educational Officer there.

Rao Bahadur K. Rangaswami Iyengar and Inspector Gopala Aiyar of the C. I. D., who investigated the case, have arrested so far seven persons including a clerk employed in the office of the Director of Public Instruction and a R. M. S. employee at Guntakal.

The police searched the house of the clerk yesterday at Saidapet. The clerk was taken last night to Nandyal. Further enquiries are proceeding.

GUNBOAT JACK WINS IN QUICK TIME

JUBBULPORE, April 13.

The fight last night, for the welter-weight championship of India, scheduled for ten rounds, was really a farce as Al Brown of Calcutta, was no match for Gunboat Jack and was knocked out within a minute of the start of the third rondu, says "The Statesman".

In the first round Gunboat Jack did not touch his opponent and, in the second, he twice floored him and could have put him out for the count if he wished to. In the third roudn, Al Brown dropped twice and the next blow he received resulted in his being carried away unconscious.

Four amateur bouts were staged in addition. The six round exhibition contest between C. Rocque and F. W. Baker, in which the former won, was adjudged the best fight of the night.

SUNDAY 19TH APRIL
at 10-30 a. m.
TAMIL SUPER SOCIAL PICTURE
SHRI SHUNMUGANANDA TALKIE CO., TIRUPUR
Presents
MISS M. S. VIJAYAL
The NIGHTINGALE of S. India.
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MENAKA
At Your FAVOURITE Theatre—
PLAZA

TAXI-DRIVERS MOBILISE PUBLIC OPINION

Appeal To Businessmen To Use Their Influence With Police Chief

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Taxi-strike situation continues unchanged to-day. A handful of taxis are to be seen near about Apollo Bunder and Hornby Road, the busiest thoroughfare to-day, but the public does not seem to trouble them and the Gharrywala carries the day.

The Taxi-drivers' Union has appealed to several public bodies in the city. Among them are the Stock Exchange, the Bullion Exchange, the Indian Merchants' Chamber, the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, the W.I.A.A., the Grain Merchants' Association, the Goldsmiths' Association and Kariana Merchants' Association.

They appeal to them to bring the weight of their opinion and influence to bear on the authorities concerned and persuade them to accede to the Drivers' demand for a 4 annas a mile rate.

Most of these business associations are much inconvenienced on account of the present deadlock and prolongation of it necessitated by circumstances.

The Passengers' Relief Association, the Motor Traders' Association, the Motor Merchants' Association, and some others have signified their agreement with the Union standpoint.

The lead given by the Bombay Corporators in the matter was pressed home to the several Associations.

The Mayor is likely to see the Police Commissioner on Monday.

It is also surmised that a citizens' public protest will be staged within the coming few days.

Four Cars Refused Passing.

On enquiry it is learnt that only four cars have been refused passing so far as not being in sound condition.

The Council of Action met this morning and transacted some routine business.

A change was affected in the daily procedure in view of the objection of the P. W. D. to allow meetings on the Azad Maidan without previous permission being obtained!

Here after, the Council will be meeting in the morning and the general meetings will be held at Chowpatty.

At to-day's meeting of the Council it was decided to take out peaceful processions to demonstrate the grievances of the strikers.

Rs. 12,688 FOR CAMA HOSPITAL

Committee Thanks Organisers For Their Help

The "Cama Hospital Day" which was celebrated on Thursday, March 26, under the leadership, of Mrs. C. D'Monte, and Mrs. D M. Sirur, realized Rs. 12,688-9-8.

The Committee feel that the success of the "Cama Hospital Day" was largely due to the efforts of the following organisers:—

Mrs. V. N. Chandavarkar, Mrs. John Perreira, Dr. K. Navarange, Mrs. Leo Rodrique, Dr. Avanbai Mehta, Dr. Jamnabai Desai, Dr. Sumatibai Telang, Mrs. A. H. Vishram, Mrs. N. G. Currimbhoy, Mrs. S. R. Dongerkery, Mrs. Brahmankar, Mrs. Socrates Noronha, Mrs. Sulochana Vodi, Miss B. P. Byramji, Dr. Saraswatibai, Miss R. Reuben, Mrs. Sabhavala, Mrs. Lukmani, Mrs. Camar Tyabji, Mrs. Gomes Sequera, Mrs. G. R. Pranjpe, Dr. Hazel Machado, Dr Gool N. Vazifdar, Dr. Sumitrabai Wagh, Mrs. J. Bhada, Mrs. R. T. Masani, Mrs. B. P. Seerwai, Mrs. Rabadi, Mrs. Vergese, Miss Rajus Dongre, Miss Boulger, Mrs. N. M. Gobhai, Dr. Motwani (Grant Med. Col.), Dr. Baliga (K. E. M. Col.), Dr. Chari (Nat. Med. Col.).

The Cama Hospital Day Sub-Committee wish to express their gratitude to the public for the sympathetic manner in which their volunteers were treated and for their generous response to the cause.

No Truth In Story About Split In Independent Party In Assembly

NEW DELHI, April 17.

With reference to the report that a few members of the Independent Party have tendered their resignations owing to difference of opinion with Mr. Jinnah, enquiries made by the "Associated Press" show that there is no truth in it. Only two members, namely Mr. Azhar Ali and Mr. Ghulam Bhik Nairang tendered their resignations few days ago on other grounds.—A. P.

TOPPED LIST IN B.T. EXAM.

In the B.T. Results announced on Friday, Mr. Gersappe Sree-Dhar, a teacher from the Babu Panalal J. Jain High School, Pydhonie topped the list of successful candidates securing first class marks of 60 per cent.

SARDAR'S REMARKS RESENTED

States People May Record Public Protest

AHMEDABAD, April 18.

Great resentment is prevailing amongst the States people residing in Ahmedabad on account of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel allegations against Rajasthanis regarding the forming of associations against the Congress and "improper" remarks on Mr. Amritlal Seth which, according to the states people here, amount to gross insult to 8 crores of Rajasthanis.

It will be recalled that Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel made some remarks in the course of his speech at Lucknow Congress on the State people. It is understood that a protest may be recorded against this.—United Press.

THE EXCELSIOR
THREE SHOWS DAILY
AT 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
POSITIVELY FOR ONE WEEK ONLY
THE GREAT CHARACTER ACTOR
CONRAD VEIDT
IN A MIGHTY PENAL DRAMA
"KING OF THE DAMNED"
One of the most exciting films ever put on the Screen
with
NOAH BEERY, HELEN VINSON
And thousands of others.
A Gaumont-British Picture

Yes, Kay's more fascinating than ever as she proves no woman can match her at any love game—by turning the tables on a blonde trouble-maker—in the most delightful of all her hits!
KAY FRANCIS
in
THE GOOSE AND THE GANDER
A Warner Bros. Hit with
GEORGE BRENT • GENEVIEVE TOBIN
JOHN ELDREDGE • RALPH FORBES
Daily at 3-30, 6-30, 10 p. m.
GLAMOROUS KAY
Invites You This Evening
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

Sports Jottings From Here And There

B. P. H. A. Growing Stronger

(By J. C. MAITRA.)

I have received a copy of the Annual Report of the Bombay Provincial Hockey Association, Limited, for the year 1935-36 with a request that I may offer my "kind criticisms" on the doings of the B.P.H.A. Ltd., during last year. At the very outset, I may say that on going through it I am fully satisfied that the officials and the Managing Committee are making earnest efforts to place the Association on a sound footing. Although their achievements during the period under review have not been of a spectacular or imposing character, they are sufficient to show that the authorities are doing all in their power to make the Association a living and strong organisation. And it may now be confidenty expected that there will be no need for the officials to approach the W.I.F.A. "hat in hand" and beg them to take charge of Bombay Hockey again, as prophesied by Bori Bunder at the inauguration of B.P.H.A. Ltd.!

AN IDEAL PLOT.

The most important thing which the Association did last year was to secure a ground for themselves. The plot between the B.B. & C.I. Railway Head Office and the Central Telegraph Office is an ideal one, especially from the point of easy accessibility. I am authoritatively informed that the B.P.H.A. have arranged to enclose and perfect the ground before the next season comes in. I have no doubt that then they will have the greatest support not only from the clubs but also from the hockey-going public of the City. I heartily congratulate the Association on their first step towards success.

CLUBS AND TOURNAMENTS GALORE.

There has been a marked increase in the number of affiliated clubs, from 47 to 65. The number of tournaments has also considerably increased. These are happy signs for the future. But to be of the utmost service to the game in Bombay, these clubs should be properly classified and tournaments arranged with judicious care, so that they can be managed well. At the present moment they are being organised and conducted in a most haphazard fashion. In fact some people have already arrived at the conclusion that too many tournaments have been allowed to crop up.

BETTER ARRANGEMENT NEEDED.

However, we learn by our experience. I hope the B.P.H.A. will take a lesson from this season's working and prepare a scheme for the next with judicious care. Several valuable suggestions have been made in the Hockey Notes by "Short-Corner" in the "Chronicle." I hope the Powers-that-be would consider them carefully and try to adopt them in the best interests of the game in Bombay.

A SATISFACTORY SETTLEMENT.

Another point I am very pleased about is the settlement arrived at with the hockey umpires. Last year there was considerable dissatisfaction among hockey-players and spectators over the umpiring in the Aga Khan Tournament. Those who have witnessed the games this season wholeheartedly testify to the able supervision by the members of the B.P.H.A. Umpires Board, strengthened as they are by the conclusion of the old stagers of the B.R.A. I do not deny that there is still much room for improvement. I am sure with the fullest co-operation between the old and the new members it will not take long to make the umpiring in Bombay the best in all India.

UNSATISFACTORY FINANCES.

Lastly I would turn to the finances of the Association. It is needless to mention that it is none too satisfactory. An Association which has no stadium of its own and whose sources of income are unconcionably restricted, cannot prosper or make much headway. Its sources of income must go beyond the affiliation, membership and entry fees. It must be made compulsory on every management of tournaments that it should pay a certain percentage of its net profits to the association exchequer.

A PROBLEM BEFORE B.P.H.A.

Unless that is done I am afraid Bombay would never be able to take her full share in the All-India and international contests either at home or abroad. Last year Bombay could not send Johnny Pinto to New Zealand because such a small sum as Rs. 500 could not be found for him for his travelling expenses. The same question has arisen again over the Olympic team. As there is not a sufficient money in the All-India Exchequer, the Indian Hockey Federation has called upon the provincial associations whose players have been selected for the Olympic tour to contribute Rs. 1,500 per player selected. As I was out of Bombay for a few days I am not aware of the steps which the B.P.H.A. are going to take to provide Rs. 3,000 for the two players selected from Bombay.

BOLD DECISION.

I would not in the least mind if the tour is cancelled. In fact I advocated it in these columns some time ago, owing to the insult hurled at India by Hitler. As far as I am aware the I.H.F. have taken no steps to have the allegations withdrawn by the German Dictator. The fact remains that the tour will be undertaken. If the B.P.H.A. can declare in unequivocal terms their opposition to it, I shall applaud them heartily. But let them not say that that they are unable to help their players for want of funds.

LATEST CALL OVER ON CITY & SUBURBAN

Daytona Is Favourite For 2,000 Guineas

LONDON, April 17.

The following is the call over on the City and Suburban Handicap:—4 to 1 against Rippon Tor taken and offered, 5 to 1 Highlander offered, 11 to 2 taken, 100 to 12 Finalist, 10 to 1 Pampas Grass taken and offered, 100 to 6 His Reverence offered, 20 to 1 taken, 25 to 1 Pegomas offered, 33 to 1 taken.

Daytona Favourite For 2,000 Guineas.

The following is the call over on the 2,000 Guineas: 11 to 2 against Daytona offered 6 to 1 taken, 6 to 1 Abjer, 8 to 1 Bala Hissar, 100 to 7 St. Magnus taken and offered, 100 to 7 Boswell offered, 100 to 6 taken, 100 to 6 Pay Up taken and offered, 22 to 1 Syndham offered, 25 to 1 taken.

Bala Hissar Heads Derby Quotations.

The following is the call over on the Derby:—9 to 1 Bala Hissar taken and offered, 10 to 1 Abjer offered, 100 to 9 taken, 100 to 8 Daytona, 100 to 7 Pay Up taken and offered, 100 to 7 St. Magnus offered, 15 to 1 taken, 100 to 6 Boswell offered, 20 to 1 taken, 40 to 1 Syndham offered, 50 to 1 taken.—Reuter.

KING GEORGE MEMORIAL FUND

Allocation Of Bihar General Committee Approved

RANCHI, April 18.

His Majesty the King-Emperor has conveyed to the Governor of Bihar his entire approval of the proposal of a general commitee for King George V Memorial Fund agreed upon at its meeting at Patna on March 27 and that the amount realized be devoted first to the erection of a statue of His Late Majesty and the balance be spent on an anti-tuberculosis scheme in Bihar.—A.P.

Madanapalle.—News is to hand that a middle-aged man named Kunda Pull, was found lying in a pool of blood in Veparala, a village near Jammalawadugu. Kunda Pull is said to have been a notorious man and hence was nicknamed as "Pull," meaning tiger.

CHOTUBHAI'S

(Regd.)

PYORRHOEA KILLER

Pyorrhoea at any stage and other dental troubles can be cured in short time without extracting teeth. One bottle Rs. 2|- no less than two bottles will be sent.

PYORRHOEA HOUSE,
AKOLA, (Berar).

Bombay Stockist:—
POPULAR PHARMACY.

RELIEF FOR TRAVANCORE AGRICULTURISTS

Conciliation Boards For Settlement Of Debts To Be Appointed

TRIVANDRUM, April 17.

The principles of the Travancore Agriculturists Relief Bill and the Travancore Rubber Control Bill, two Goverment measures introduced this session were unanimously accepted by the Travancore Legislative Assembly today and the Bills were referred to Select Committees which will commence work next week. The Agriculturists Relief Bill proposes to set up conciliation boards for the settlement of debts. It also lays down the maximum rates of interest

RUBBER RESTRICTION SCHEME

The International Rubber Restriction Scheme to which Travancore is a party makes it necessary that legislative provisions should be made for restricting extension of rubber cultivation and for the inspection of rubber estates and factories. A Rubber Control Bill was accordingly framed on the lines of the Indian Rubber Control Act 1934. Speaking on the Bill, the Chief Secretary stated that with their export quota of about 12,500 tons and local demand they should be able to obtain a good price for their rubber.

It was highly necessary therefore to legislate for restriction of production on the lines of an international restriction scheme.—A. P.

First: You must never neglect your teeth.

Second: You must use only a scientific, double-duty toothpaste, such as FORHAN'S.

Third: You should brush your teeth regularly with it.

Fourth: You should at the same time massage your gums with it; this is to keep unimpaired the firm grip of the gums on the teeth.

If you will conscientiously follow these rules, there is no reason in the world, under normal conditions, why you should not have beautiful, sound teeth as long as you live.

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Cleans Teeth · Saves Gums

Desire To Be In Touch With Leaders?

(Continued From Page 17)

front you and the trials and disappointment which—inevitably—you are called upon to bear. I am confident, too, that I speak for you all when I say that those difficulties exist not to deter you, but to be boldly and cheerfully faced and, as soon as may be, overcome.

THE POLICE.

Of all those who serve the public, none perform more invaluable services than do the Police—the friends and guardians of all persons who are concerned, within the law of the land, to proceed upon their lawful occasions. You may be sure that in the performance of your arduous duties, sometimes difficult, at moments dangerous, and always delicate, you may count upon my steady support.

INDUSTRIALISTS AND URBAN AREAS.

If I am aware of the hard times which farmers have had to face, I have also in mind the difficulties through which industrialists and the urban populations have passed during the period of world wide depression. Indeed, engaged as I myself have been in commerce and finance, I am able to extend to them my understanding sympathy. But great and real as may have been those difficulties, to those of you engaged in any capacity in commerce, finance and industry, I would say that you can at this time render no greater service to your country than by going quietly yet confidently about your business.

MIDDLE CLASS UNEMPLOYMENT.

I know, too, that the difficulty of finding employment, particularly in the case of young men of education, has saddened and embittered many youthful lives. Nothing could give me greater pleasure than that, after due consideration and enquiry, I may find it to be within my power in some degree to mitigate this cruel burden of quite undeserved hardship.

Amongst those responsibilities in Great Britain that I had perforce to forego when I undertook my present charge were the Chairmanships of the Medical Research Council of the Privy Council and the Governing Body of the Imperial College of Science and Technology. I hope greatly that I may find means during my Viceroyalty to forward in India the cause of medicine and of all other branches of science and technology.

ART AND LITERATURE

It will be in keeping with experience in many countries and in many ages if it should emerge that the present phase of intense political activity is to be followed by a quickening of the creative impulse in the field of indigenous art and literature. Nothing could give me higher satisfaction than that I should be privileged to foster and encourage a movement of that nature.

I turn now to a matter of the highest importance. I would have you know that I am incapable of preferring any one community before another. Let me bring home to you my inflexible resolution in this matter by a homely illustration. God has indeed been good to me for he has given me five children. They came into the world each one with a nature and with characteristics different from their brothers and sisters. I have tried my utmost to understand those differences and to deal with each one of my children in a fashion appropriate to his or her nature: to give support where support has seemed to me to be needed; and in each to cultivate natural gifts and good qualities. I have sought, too, to encourage them at all times to be tolerant of each other. I love them all most dearly. But among my children I have no favourite.

PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY.

In a few months you may expect to see inaugurated the system of Provincial Autonomy laid down in the Government of India Act of 1935. This, as you are aware, will mark the first stage towards the completion of that constitutional structure whose natural crown and summit will be the all-India Federation as now prescribed in the same Statute. The consummation of constitutional changes so profound cannot, in the nature of things, be simple of achievement. The success of this signal endeavour rests very largely with you, and must in great degree depend upon your steadiness and forbearance. It will be my duty, throughout this anxious period, to tender to you such counsel as may seem to me to be within my proper function, and to be calculated to assist you in discharging the responsibilities of citizenship under representative government. In no circumstances can it be for me to advise you how to vote, for it is of the very essence of this system of government that in that matter you should decide of your own individual and unfettered judgment where it is that your duty lies. Therefore, the leaders of all political parties, by whatever name they are known, competing within the ambit of the constitution for the suffrage of the provincial electorates, may rely implicitly upon me never wittingly to use language calculated to prejudice their lawful interests.

THE CENTRE.

It is quite true that at the Centre as presently constituted, my Government finds itself opposed from time to time by substantial elements in the Central Legislatures. The conditions of that opposition, and the fact that in no circumstances can those who compose such opposition be called upon by me to form part of an alternative government, constitute, in my considered view—as indeed, they did in the opinion of the Joint Select Committee of Parliament, which considered the Reforms—the best of all reasons for the constitutional changes at the Centre adumbrated in the recent Act of Parliament. Meantime let me only say that in my judgment the appropriate forum for the exposition and, where necessary, the defence of Government policy, is upon the floor of the Legislatures. The circumstances then (and I speak to you as I intend always to do, with the utmost frankness), which must exist upon the inauguration of Provincial Autonomy and before the setting up of the Federation, will inevitably lay upon me no inconsiderable difficulty. You may rest assured that my constant endeavour throughout the period shortly to be entered upon will be to contribute to the best of my opportunities towards the successful working of self-government in the Provinces, and at the same time to prepare the way for the changes at the Centre implicit in the setting up of an all-India Federation.

VICEROY & POLITICAL PARTIES.

The successful working of representative government, particularly in the formative period shortly to be entered upon, requires, amongst other things, that I should as far as practicable be in touch with the leaders of all political parties as well as with the trend of opinion in the electorates. It is highly important that you should understand plainly that when I grant an interview to the leader or leaders of this or that political party, this in no way signifies that I favour such leaders or their parties above other leaders and parties. This rule and convention is well understood in Great Britain as between the Crown and political leaders in that country. Its general acceptance in India is in my judgment essential to the successful working in this country of representative self-government.

THE PRESS.

It is within the power of the Press of all democratic countries to make the most material contribution towards the successful working of public institutions, and the development of an informed and responsible body of opinion. But, like the rest of us, newspaper men cannot be expected to make bricks without straw. If they are to discharge their responsible duties towards the public, and to comment effectively upon current affairs, they require, whatever their editorial policy, to be informed as far as practicable, upon the facts at issue. As one well accustomed to their requirements in this regard, I intend to do my utmost to give them such assistance as properly I may. And both they and their readers may rest assured that such help as my officers may find it possible to give to the Press will be confined to facts; that these will be presented in a fashion entirely objective; and that the material available will be at the disposal of the Press as a whole, without distinction or discrimination.

It has occurred to me that there may be those amongst you who may wish to hear in the Hindustani language the words which I have spoken to you to-day. I have therefore, given my instructions that a full text and exact translation into Hindustani of my speech is to be broadcast immediately I have finished speaking.

VICEROY'S APPEAL.

In conclusion let me say to you that of all those conditions which in great endeavours make for a happy and successful issue, none is more essential than that those who participate in them should both trust and respect each other. All men are liable to error. I do not ask or expect that all of you will at all times, find yourselves in agreement with me. Nevertheless, you may be sure that I shall never doubt your sincerity or the integrity of your minds. I ask no more than that you should favour me with the same whole-hearted trust that I have promised to extend to you.

For the next five years, without let or stay, I will devote my mind my heart and such health as Providence may vouchsafe to me, to the service of your country. For this I ask you to remember me in your prayers. Let us move boldly forward, with faith and courage, you and I, and with all our strength strive to better the lot of her Peoples, wheresoever they may be, and to sustain, in all its ancient fame and glory, the great name of India over all the world.

VICEROY REACHES DELHI

Oath Of Allegiance Administered

NEW DELHI, April 18.

The Imperial Capital gave a fitting reception this afternoon to the Marquess and Marchioness of Linlithgow. Though the capital of India for 25 years now, she had not yet had the recognition that the change of Viceroyalty should take place on her soil. That deficiency was made up to-day, and it was from the seat of authority in Delhi that the Viceroy made his first broadcast to the people of India.

A Royal Salute of 31 guns was fired when the special train reached Delhi at 5-30 p.m.

After inspecting the Guard of Honour, furnished outside of the railway station by the 9/8th Punjab Regiment, Lord Linlithgow entered the State Carriage accompanied by Lady Linlithgow and drove in State to the Viceroy's House.

On arrival at the Viceroy's House Lord Linlithgow inspected the Guard of Honour of the British Infantry drawn up opposite the grand entrance to the Viceroy's House.

OATH ADMINISTERED.

The Marchioness of Linlithgow was escorted to her seat, and Lord Linlithgow entered the Durbar Hall in procession. On his entry all assembled in the hall rose and remained standing till the Royal Warrant was read and the oath administered.

As soon as he had taken his place the Home Secretary, Mr. M. G. Hallett, came forward and read His Majesty's Warrant appointing Lord Linlithgow as the Viceroy and Governor-General. Sir Douglas Young, Chief Justice of the Lahore High Court, then advanced and invited Lord Linlithgow to take three oaths, first, of allegiance, second, for due execution of the office of the Governor-General and, third, for due and impartial administration of justice.

The oath of allegiance ran as follows:—

"I, Victor Alexander John Hope, Marquess of Linlithgow do swear that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to His Majesty King Edward VIII, Emperor of India, his heirs and successors according to the law."

TEXT OF OATH

The oath of office was in the following terms:—

"I, Victor Alexander John Hope, Marquess of Linlithgow, do swear that I will well and truly serve our Sovereign, King Edward Eighth, Emperor of India, in the office of the Governor-General of India, and that I will do right to all manner of people after the laws and usage of India, without fear or favour, affection or ill-will."

The Royal salute of 31 guns was then fired.

The Viceroy afterwards went to his study, and broadcast his first message to the people of India. This was translated later into Hindustani.

MUNICIPAL ADDRESS

The concluding touch was given to the day's ceremonials when the Viceroy returned to the Durbar Hall after his broadcast message and received and replied to an address of welcome from the New Delhi Municipal Committee.

HUGE MOTOR CONCERN IN CALCUTTA

Capital Of Rupees One Crore To Be Invested?

CALCUTTA: April 17.

A large concern, it is learnt, with a capital of rupees one crore and a strong directorate for construction of motor cars and lorries is going to be set up shortly in this city.

Sardar Jamiat Singh of Lahore will be one of the directors of the concern. The factory which will be located in a neighbouring suburb will be placed under a Bengalee gentleman who during his service for a number of years in the Ford Factory in the United States has gained enough experience in the line.—United Press.

PHYSICAL TRAINING AT JUHU

The date of application for admission to the summer school of physical training at Juhu has been extended to 25th April in order to give an opportunity for matric students to apply.

The school will commence from 1st May and will continue upto 31st May.

Applications should be made to Mr. Raghunath P. Shastri, C/o., Sheth Anandilal Podar High School, Santa Cruz.

OFF TO NEW DELHI !

The Marquess and Marchioness of Linlithgow taking leave of Lord and Lady Brabourne at the Bombay Central.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST

Case Against Father-in-Law In High Court

Mr. Justice N. J. Wadia and Mr. Justice Macklin at the High Court heard two appeals against the judgment of the Chief Presidency Magistrate in a dispute between the complainant Nadirshah K. Bhesania and his father-in-law Dosabhai Kavasji Jijina.

In one case the son-in-law field a complaint against his father-in-law charging him with criminal breach of trust in respect of certain ornaments. The defence was that the ornaments were entrusted to the accused by the complainant and his wife for safe custody to be handed over to the children of the couple on their attaining majority. The Magistrate acquitted the accused, holding that there was no dishonest intention on the part of the accused. Against this order, the complainant appealed to the High Court.

Mr. J. N. Thakore who, instructed by Mr. V. N. Chatrapati appeared for the complainant, contended that the accused should be prosecuted for having abetted one Hormasji M. Duggan and T. P. Anklesaria in fabricating false evidence to make out a case that some of the ornaments were not with the accused but with Duggan with whom, it was alleged, they were pledged by Anklesaria who was another son-in-law of the accused.

Their lordships while dismissing the appeal, agreed with another contention of the complainant's counsel that certain letters that passed between the complainant and the accused nine years ago relating to the character of the complainant were entirely irrelevant for the purpose of the present enquiry.

The second appeal was against the Magistrate's order directing that the ornaments, alleged to have been pledged with Duggan, should be returned to him. On this point Their Lordships observed that as the application was made after the prescribed period of limitation to revise the order, they could not entertain it at this stage.

Larkana (Sind):—Mr. A.V. Thakar, General Secretary of the All-India Harijan Sewak Sangh, who is touring the Harijan centres in the Province, paid a visit to Larkana. He was accorded a reception by the Harijans at the Railway Station. He inspected the Harijan quarters.—**United Press.**

LORD WILLINGDON'S SWAN-SONG

Advises Co-operation With Britain In Parting Message

URGES IT IS WAY TO FULL PARTNERSHIP IN EMPIRE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

H. E. the Rt. Hon. Earl of Willingdon and Countess of Willingdon bade good-bye to India this afternoon amidst the usual scenes of pomp and splendour.

Their Excellencies left Government House, Malabar Point at about noon for the Secretariat by motor car and thence drove in state towards the Apollo Bunder escorted by the Body Guards of the Governor of Bombay, the Light Motor Patrol and an Indian Cavalry.

From Malabar Hill to the Apollo Bunder the roads were lined with the constables of the Bombay City Police and officers of the City Police.

At the Apollo Bunder Lord Willingdon was presented with an address by the Municipal Corporation which was read by Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, the Mayor. It has already been published in these columns before.

Willingdon At Gate Way

On alighting from their carriage at the Gate Way of India Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Countess of Willingdon were received by the Governor and Lady Brabourne. H E. Lord Willingdon then accompanied the General-Officer-Commanding-in-Chief and the Flag Officer Commanding Royal Indian Navy inspected the Guards of Honour.

A procession was then formed and H. E. Lord Willingdon and the Countess of Willingdon proceeded to steps of the Bandar where they bade good bye to Rt. Hon. Sir Akbar Hyderi, the Chief Justice, Lord Bishop of Bombay, the Members of the Council of the Governor of Bombay and the Ministers.

Corporation Address.

In the course of the address it is stated:

Though Your Excellency is now retiring full of years and honours, we are sure you remember with pride that it was in this City and Presidency that you served, if we may say so, your apprenticeship in the difficult art of government and laid the foundation of your administrative career.

The wide experience of men and affairs which you acquired during the memorable days of the Great War has no doubt been of invaluable service in meeting the constantly shifting conditions during nearly a quarter of a century marked by unparalleled changes and upheavals.

Office Of Viceroy

As Governor of Bombay in pre-reform days, Your Excellency possessed practically autocratic powers, the Government being constitutionally in no way responsible to the people. As Governor of Madras, you had to inaugurate and carry on the dyarchical form of government. As Governor-General of Canada, you were faced with a set of political conditions, very different from those which you were used to in India. For a successful Indian administrator to evolve into a successful constitutional governor demanded a temperamental adaptability of a rare order. The genuine regret felt in Canada at your departure was no small tribute to your character and personality and was a good omen for your tenure of office of Viceroy of India at a time of great constitutional changes.

Your illustrious successor will have the very difficult task of initiating and evolving the federal system, but he will enjoy the advantage of more peaceful political conditions than Your Excellency had to cope with at the beginning of your regime.

"Service To Empire"

Your Excellency's regime has not escaped criticism and controversy, but there can be no two opinions about your own statesmanship and sympathy with Indian aspirations. Your Excellency's personal qualities have won for you a host of friends amongst the people of this country.

From the day you set foot on Indian soil you have discouraged anything savouring of racial distinction in the relations between the Indian and the Englishman. By your unremitting zeal in breaking down the social barriers which have stood in the way of mutual understanding and reconciliation, you have, we feel, rendered a great service to the Empire.

We do not think it necessary on this occasion to make any detailed references to the problems of the City or of the Municipal administration. Your Excellency is no doubt aware that both the City and the Municipality have had to weather a severe economic and financial storm. There have been anxious moments when this Corporation has found it extremely difficult to make revenue balance expenditure. Relief has been secured in a certain measure by conversion and extension of the currency of loans.

Stagnation Of Trade

There has also been an increasing volume of land sales and house-building in the City, but as this is due not so much to the growth and prosperity of the City, but to the continuing stagnation of trade and industry, we cannot look to the future with any marked degree of optimism, especially as international trade on which this great port so largely depends is still far from return to normal and the staple industry of the City shows no signs of revival. We have no doubt, however, that the same courage, enterprise and resourcefulness which have gone to the making of Bombay will be found equal to all future emergencies.

The Viceroy then made good-bye to the ruling chiefs, the members of the foreign consulates and other notables present and left the Bunder by the Royal Indian Navy's launch s.s. "Strathmore" which was waiting for him and the Countess of Willingdon in the streams.

A salute of 31 guns was fired as he embarked the steam launch.

Viceroy's Reply

Replying to the Municipal Address, Lord Willingdon said:

"Mr. Mayor, Members of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay,—

In thanking you, Sir, most gratefully for the very generous expressions you have conveyed to us in the address which you have just read, I am sure you will understand if my reply is very brief, for (and I speak for my wife just as much as for myself) our hearts are very full, our feelings are very deep this morning. We are leaving here in India so many friends, so many interests and associations, so many thoughts of happy days spent among you all during the 16 years we have lived in this wonderful country.

After listening to your charming and most flattering references to our Empire service, my wife and I are deeply touched, and our minds go back to the morning we first stood here 23 years ago and began our association with this Presidency which extended over six very happy years.

"Gave Us Early Training"

You are perfectly right when you say, Sir, that it was here we passed through our apprenticeship of Empire service, and we are proud to feel that now, at the moment of our giving up our offical life in India, you, who gave us our early training, have been good enough to say to us "well done, good and faithful servants" before we go.

I know well that my regime has not escaped considerable criticism and controversy, but that is I fear inevitable in the life of anyone who is placed in a position of great responsibility. But this as I look back over the years, I can truly, sincerely say, that I have worked honestly and to the best of my powers for friendship and goodwill between our two races. I have laboured to improve conditions of life among all classes of the millions of our people. I have striven without ceasing to help India forward to her goal of completely responsible Government.

"This Great City."

I am grateful indeed to you, Sir, this morning, for making no reference to the various problems that beset you and your Councillors in matters of Municipal administration, and sympathize with you in your anxieties during these most difficult years of depression, which I know have affected the economic and financial position of this great commercial and industrial city. But if I still know anything of the citizens of Bombay with whom I was so closely associated during the four years of the Great War, I am sure that the courage, enterprise and resourcefulness which you have shown in the past will be there in the future, and I am as optimistic as ever that, before long, your great city will once again be on the high road to increasing prosperity and progress.

And now the time has come to say good-bye to what has been to both of us a wonderful period of service to the people of this com-

(Continued on Page 20).

GOOD-BYE, INDIA !

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, April 18.

Following a small rise of 4 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 202-4 for Broach J./A. delivery and advanced to Rs. 204-8 on active general buying. Local shorts were covering sales and professional operators were supporting the market. There was scarcity of contracts and the undertone of the market was firm.

Liverpool market opened as expected at unchanged prices but the the local market ruled steady with Broach A/M quoted at Rs.204. Option dealers were buying but short covering is weakening the technical position of the market. However, there being scarcity of sellers prices may be pushed higher but we think it risky to buy now as there is better weather in America. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M	202 4
Broach J/A	204 4
Oomra May	188 8
Oomra July	187 8
Bengal May	162 8
Bengal July	159 8

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, April 18

	Extra Sprfine	Sup Fine	FG	Good
M G—				
Bengal U P ...	173	169	164	161
Punjab ...	173	169	164	161
Rajputana ...	...	...	...	...
Oomra No. 3	196	195	192	189
C P No. 1	212	209	206	203
C P No. 2	204	201	198	195
Broach No. 2 ...	210	207	204	200
Punjab-Ame ...	222	219	216	212
Surat ...	249	246	243	239
Rajpipla ...	243	240	237	233
Navsari ...	256	253	250	246

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 18.

Bengal Superfine	169/171
Bengal Fine	166/167
Bengal F.G.	163/164
C. P. 1 Fine	203/204
C. P. 2 Fine	198/199
Arvi Fine	199/200
Ellichpur Fine	197/198
Berar Fine	193/194
Khamgaon Fine	194/195
Mulkapur Fine	190/191
Khandesh Fine	190/193
Jalna/Sailu Fine	192/193
Burwah Sanavad Fine	194/195
Mathia Fine	180/183
Dhollera Fine	201/203
Broach Fine	206/213
Punjab/American	206/216
Sindh-American	206/216
Cambodia	261/266
Compta Good	231/236
Westerns	211/221
Miraj	206/211
Kampala	334/336
Busoga	331/333
Manza	306/311
Jagadia Ankleshwar	236/241
Surat	246/249
Navsari	251/253

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, April 18.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year.
Khandesh	2,208	263,441
Central India	1,126	237,741
Barsi and Nagar	1,697	140,333
Hyderabad-Gaorani	201	33,318
Berar	2,169	285,411
Central Provinces	484	82,888
Total Oomras	7,885	1,042,432
Dholera	1,430	100,386
N.-W. Provinces ...		61,520
Rajputana	881	64,439
Sind-Punjab	2,185	415,693
Broach	7,999	276,372
Coompta and Dharwar	1,237	24,281
Westerns-Northerns	154	20,318
Cocanada ...		39
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	100	9,322
Persian ...		8
American ...		23,168
Egyptian and African	218	148,305
Comilla, Burma and other sorts ...		462
Total	22,029	2,187,283

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 16th April

In full-pressed Bales

	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	726	357,114
Japan and China	18,360	860,780
Coast Ports ...		25,331
Up-country by Rail ...		197,478
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan ...		39,796
Total	19,086	1,420,489

Active Short Covering In Steels

Narrow Trading Market

PRICE TENDENCIES UNCERTAIN

BOMBAY, April 18.

The local Share Bazar opened weak to-day with utter absence of any important business.

Later on hopes of "dividend on Steel Dfds." influenced heavy short covering which resulted in sharp rise and the market closed at about the highest level of the day. The price tendency still remains uncertain pending further developments.

Firmness in Tata Steel shares had favourable effect on other sections with moderate buying. Tata Steel Dfds. opened at Rs. 517 and after declining to Rs. 515, prices advanced to Rs. 527/- Ordinary shares were done at Rs. 148/4.

To-day there was an optimistic feeling in the market and yesterday the market was nervous but to-day there was some investment buying.

TEXTILE MILLS.

BOMBAY, April 18.

100 Ahm. Advance	276 4
500 Bombay Cotton	40 0
250 Bombay Dyeing	680 0
250 Bradbury	100 0
100 Century	160 0
100 Central India	218 12
100 Colaba	117 8
100 Coorla	80 0
250 David	60 0
250 Dawn	290 0
1 E. D. Sassoon	0-2-6
100 Finlay	110 0
100 Gokak XD	158 2
1000 Hindustan	1.575 0
100 Indore	60 0
100 Khatau	55 0
100 Kohinoor	182 8
250 Laxmi	575 0
100 Madhavji	5 4
250 Madras United	40 0
1000 Morarji	700 0
250 Modern	45 0
50 Mysore	85 10
200 New Great	99 6
100 Osmanshahi	55 0
100 Phoenix	250 0
25 Sassoon Silk	39 8
1000 Sholapur	1950 0
50 Simplex	61 4
100 Swadeshi	156 4
100 Swan	78 12
25 Tata	8 0
500 Vishnu	1,140 0
1000 Western	652 8

BANKS.

50-100 Baroda	105 4
25-50 Central	32 4
500 Imperial	1535 0
125-500 Im. Conty	377 8
50-100 India	129 0
100 Reserve Bank	129 12
5 Union	5 8

CEMENTS.

10 Bundi	36 2
70 Gwalior	118 2
160 Indian	463 12
40 Katni Def.	2147 8
100 Katni Ord.	367 8
75 Tata Steel Ord.	147 0
10 Punjab	24 13
100 Shahabad	482 8
70 United	122 0

INSURANCE.

10-100 Jupiter	11 12
15-75 New India	41 4
200 Oriental	5,050 0
10-100 Vulcan	6 15

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahmedabad O.d	160 0
1000 Andhra Valley	1558 12
10 Ajmer	13 4
50 Bombay Tram	157 3
100 Bombay Suburban	175 0
10 Broach	11 10
100 Karachi	220 0
100 Poona	225 0
100 Surat	185 0
100 Tata Hydro	159 11
1000 Tata Power	1482 8

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahm. Prantij	885 4
100 C. Province	97 4
100 Dhond Baramati	100 0
100 Gujarat	78 12
100 Mandra Bhon	99 8
100 Pachora Jamner	96 0
100 Sara Sirajgunje	94 8
500 Tapty Valley	756 4

MININGS.

10 Shivrajpur	29 8
30 Tata Steel Def.	526 4

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, April 18

Century 160 161 160
Bombay Dyeing 670 676 674 680
Kohinoor 180 183 182
Central India 216 219 218/7
New Great 98 99/6
Simplex 60 61/4
Swadeshi 155 156 155/10 156/14 156/4
Bundi 36/2
I Cement 462 463 461 463
Punjab 24/12 24/10 24/12 24/13
Shahabad 480 478 482 480 481 482/8
Andhra 1555 1552 1560 1558
Tata Hydro 159/1 159/11
Tata Power 1477 1481 1480 1483 1482/8
Tram Ord 157/8 157/8
T Steel Defd 516 524 521 527 526/4
T Steel Ord 146/12 148 147/12 148/4
Tata Steel 2nd pref 170/4
Bellapur 162 161 162
B Steam 271 273/12
B Burma 384 383 388 386 389

75 Tata Steel Ord.	148 4

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 Alcock	190 0
50 Belapur Sugar	162 8
250 Bombay Steam	273 12
125 Bombay Burma	389 6
50 Bombay Burma Con.	135 0
8sh. Br. B. Petrol	6-2-3
50 Bombay Telephone	106 8
100 Indian Bleaching	108 2
100 Indian Radio Def.	496 4
100 Ind Radio Ord.	483 12
1000 Port Canning	576 4
15 Scindia	14 11
30 Premier Construction	76 8
25 Tata Oil	14 12

PREFERENCE

7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1,435 0
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	298 12
7 p.c. Bombay Trams	86 12
5 p.c. Central India	523 12
7 p.c. Katni 1st	138 12
7 p.c. Katni 2nd	145 0
7 1/2 p.c. Punjab Cement	14 6
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	146 4
7 1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1515 0
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	192 8
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	170 4
5 1/2 p.c. Tata Mill	11 0
7 p.c. Vishnu	647 8

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, April 17

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	85 7/8
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	98
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1954/59	106 3/4
4 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1948/53	110 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1950/55	114 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1958/68	120 1/2
5 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1942/47	116
5 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1936/38	101 1/4
3 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1949/52	101 3/4
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	85 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Conversion	107 1/2
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	107 1/2

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, April 18

3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 98/3 98/2/0
3 1/2 per cent G P N Settlement 98/0
3 per cent 1941 104/4
3 per cent 1951/54 103/12
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 106/14
4 per cent 1943 110/12
4 per cent 1960/70 113/11
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 118/8
5 per cent 1939/44 108/12
5 per cent 1940/43 111/7
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 108/6

TAX-FREE

3 per cent 1945/55 Loan 120/2
4 per cent 1958/63 Mysore 110/6
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 122
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 108/10

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE).

4 per cent B P T 1947 108/4
4 per cent M Deb 1974 107
5 per cent M Deb 1959 115
6 per cent M Deb 1954 129/8
6 per cent K P T 1956 129/8
3 1/2 per cent B P T 1937 104/8

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened to-day at Rs. 97/14 and advanced to Rs. 98/2. The tone was steady.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, April 18.

The local Silver market was strong to-day on bullish foreign advices. There was general buying. Professionals and outsiders were principal buyers and offerings were light which resulted in a sharp rise. The market opened to-day at Rs. 51/12 and declined to Rs. 51/10 but at this level there was impressive buying which improved prices to Rs. 52/6. The Gold market was also steady with a fair turnover.

Ready Silver	52 6 0
Vaishakh Delivery	52 6 0
Jeth Delivery	52 8 0
Ready Gold	34 13 0
Vaishakh Delivery	34 13 0
Chaitra Delivery	34 12 9

MONTREAL SILVER

Montreal, April 17

May	46.31+41
July	46.95+70
September	49.00+65

OSAKA SAMPIN

Osaka, April 18

April (197.50)	197.00—50
July (198.30)	197.50—80
October (198.00)	197.10—90

Commodity Credit Corporation

Bombay, April 18

It is reported that commencing from to-day, the Commodity Credit Corporation will make a weekly announcement of its sales of loan cotton.

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, April 17

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report of the closing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars.
Amer Power and Light 5 per cent P A	49
Amer Forn Power 7 per cent P	37
Electric Bond Common	22
Electric Bond 6 per cent Pfd	81
Consolidated Gas	32
Columbia Gas	19
American Tel and Tel	165
Western Union Telg	85 1/2
New York Central	38 3/4
Baltimore and Ohio R R	20
Great North Pfd	37
Northern Pacific Rly	22
Bethelehem Steel	69
United States Steel	68 3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	38 1/2
General Motor	67 3/4
General Electric	40
Westinghouse Airbrake	42
Int Cement	48
Plymouth Oil	16
Secony	14 3/4
Chase Bank	28
National City Bank	34
Int Nickel of Canada	48

Market dull and irregular.

Total business: 1 1/2 million.

NEW YORK COTTON 4 POINTS UP

Effect Of Droughty Situation In The West

GOLD AND SILVER VERY STEADY

Wheat Strong But Jute And Rubber Steady

BOMBAY, April 18.

On Saturday crossrates ruled quiet.

FURTHER RISE IN N. Y. COTTON

New York cotton was dominated by uncertain weather conditions in the west. The droughty situation there had a bullish effect and prices registered a further small rise.

BULLION VERY STEADY

London gold and silver ruled very steady.

WHEAT STRONG

Wheat ruled strong on encouraging foreign advices. Jute and rubber were steady. Metals were closed.

N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE QUIET

The London Stock Exchange was closed. The New York Stock Exchange was quiet.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

JULY 1936

New York, April 18.

Previous closing	11.10
To-day's opening	11.12
Difference	+.02
To-day's closing	11.14
Difference	+.04

LIVERPOOL COTTON

JULY 1936

Liverpool, April 18.

Previous closing	6.01
To-day's opening	6.01
Difference	Nil
To-day's closing	6.03
Difference	+.02

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April May	Rs. 202-0
July August	Rs. 204-0

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, April 18.

Cotton continued to be dominated by uncertain weather conditions in the west where the droughty situation has not yet been fully relieved with the result that trading was slightly more active on some new crop, buying and covering but the nervouseness with regard to the effect of the Government's quiry resulting in rather small buisrelease of loan cotton restrained eness and narrow movements.

Trading in July began at 11.12 i.e. 2 points higher than previous closing. Prices advanced on steadier Liverpool cables and new crop buying and covering influenced by the lack of rains in the western belt with July rising to 11.15 but thereafter the enquiry slowed down and the market became quiet finally July closing at 11.14 with a rise of 4 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, April 18.

The following were the opening ranges:—

May	(11.40/11.40) —
July	(11.09/11.09) 11.12
October	(10.42/10.41) —

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, April 18.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.:—

American May	(6.17) 6.20
American July	(5.99) 6.03
Egyptian May	(8.79) 8.79
Egyptian July	(8.63) 8.63

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, April 18.

Broach cotton for July-August delivery moved around Rs. 204 at night. The rate at 11-0 p.m. 204 with New York closing futures 4 points up. Broach A-M. was Rs. 2 lower.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

U. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, April 18.

Previous closing	4.94
To-day's opening	mutilated
To-day's closing	4.94

U. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, April 18.

Previous closing	4.94 1/16
To-day's opening	4.94 1/16
To-day's closing	4.94 1/16
Difference	Nil.

FRANC RATE

London, April 18.

Previous closing	74.91
To-day's opening	74.93
To-day's closing	74.90
Difference	—.01

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, April 18.

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.94 1/16 with a steady tone and no important movements.

Franc opened at 74.93 and kept steady at opening level but closed at 74.90

LONDON SILVER

London, April 18.

	Last price	To-day's price
Spot	20 3/4d.	20 7/8d.
Forward	20 13/16d.	20 7/8d.

The market was steady.

LONDON GOLD.

London, April 18.

Gold per ounce (£7-0-10) £7-0-10 1/2

DISCOUNTS.

London, April 18.

3 months (9/16 to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 to 9/16 per cent

4 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent.

6 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 5/8 to 11/16 per cent.

CROSS RATES

London, April 18. 3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay	(1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay	(5.65 7/8) 5.65 3/8
New York on Bombay	(37.35) 37.33
Berlin on Bombay	(0.92 3/4) 0.92 3/4
London on Milan	(62.62) 62.68
London on Shanghai	(1-2 1/2) 1-2 1/2
London on Kobe	(1-2 1/32) 1-2 1/32

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, April 18.

Silver opened steady at Rs. 51/15, 51/5 and 52. The market was moderately active on scattered buying by local and upcountry operators while the demand was further stimulated by improved London cables. Prices advanced to Rs. 52/6, 52/6 and 52/8 but were quoted at Rs. 51-7, 51-6 and 51-8 at 11-0 p.m. due to profit-taking.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 34-13, 34-13 and 34-12-9. The market was quiet and featureless in the absence of any particular activity. Prices closed quiet at Rs. 34-13, 34-13 and 34-13-0

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, April 18.

Liverpool wheat opened with May at 74 3/8 and July 75 5/8. The market was moderately active on speculative buying encouraged by better outside cables.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, April 18.

Chicago wheat opened steady with May at 1.00. The market was active on scattered commission house buying and better outside enquiry influenced by encouraging foreign advices.

LONDON MARKETS

London, April 18.

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows.

METALS

Tin (£207 buyers £207 1/4 sellers. Steady) closed.

Lead (£15 7/8 buyers. No sellers. Quiet) closed

Electrolytic Copper (£41 3/8 to £41 5/8) closed

Glasgow Iron (£79) closed.

RUBBER

Spot (7 5/8 paid and buyers) 7 5/8 paid and buyers.

Forward (7 13/16 paid and buyers) 7 7/8 sellers.

SILVER CABLES

London, April 18.

The following cable information was received from London to-night:—

"China and Continent sold. India and speculators bought. Market steady."

TEA

Indian Pekoe (0-11 3/4) 0-11 3/4

Indian Pekoe higher (1-7 3/4) 1-7 3/4

Ceylon Pekoe (1-0) 1-0

Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-6) 2-6

There were no sales.

JUTE.

New Crop April May (£18 5/8 buyers) £18 3/4 paid and buyers.

Dunlop April (£22 1/2 sellers) £22 1/2 sellers.

Lightning April (£20 3/4 sellers) £20 3/4 sellers.

LINSEED.

Castorseed Bombay April-May (£12 5/8 sellers) £12 5/8 sellers.

Linseed Calcutta April May (£12 5/8 sellers) £12 5/8 sellers.

Linseed La Plata April (£10 13/16 sellers) £10 13/16 sellers.

Groundnut Coromandal April (£13 3/4 sellers) £13 13/16 sellers.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, April 18.

Wheat	4 7 0
Wheat September	4 7 6
Linseed May	7 5 6
Linseed September	7 9 0

The tone was steady.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED.

May 1936 Delivery.

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association).

Bombay, April 18.

Rates at 9-0 a.m.	7 5 3
Rates at 12-0 noon	7 5 6
Rates at 3-30 p.m.	7 5 6
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	7 5 6

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, April 18.

The following were the opening rates:—

General Motors (dol 68 1/4) dol 67 1/2

Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 38 7/8) dol 39

C S Steel Common (dol 69 1/2) dol 68 3/4

U S Steel Preference (dol 130) unquoted.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, April 18.

The Stock Exchange was closed today.

EXPORT OF GOLD

Bombay, April 18.

Bar gold of the value of Rs. 91,76,475 was exported from Bombay for Europe and Mombasa for the week ended Saturday.

The s.s. 'Kenya,' which sailed from Bombay on April 15, carried gold of the value of Rs. 5,500 for Mombasa.

The other consignments were shipped by the P. and O. mail steamer 'Strathmore' on Saturday. Bar gold worth Rs. 47,82,234 was for London. Another consignment valued at Rs. 4,93,154 was for New York optional London. A further consignment worth Rs. 7,03,379 was for London optional Amsterdam, Paris, New York. The rest was for London optional New York, Paris and Amsterdam.

The total quantity of gold exported from Bombay since Great Britain went off the gold standard now amounts to Rs. 2,67,64,78,332.

MONEY MARKET

Opening Quotations

Bombay, April 18

B. C. Rates T T D D	1/6 1/32
LONDON.—	
Banks selling T T D D April Dec.	1/6 3/32
Banks buying T T	1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D	1/6 3/16
Banks buying 3 mos	1/6 7/32
NEW YORK—	
B C Rate T T	27[illegible]
Banks selling T T	269
Banks buying T T	296 5/8
PARIS—	
Banks selling T T	562
Banks buying T T	572
JAPAN—	
Banks selling T T	77 3/8
Banks buying T T	77 1/8
AMSTERDAM—	
Banks selling D D	54 7/8
JAVA—	
Banks selling D D	54 5/8
HONGKONG—	
Banks selling D D	88 3/4
SHANGHAI—	
Banks selling D D	88
SINGAPORE—	
Banks selling D D	156 3/8
BERLIN—	
Banks selling D D	91 1/4
CROSS RATE—	
New York/London 17th instant	4.94 1/8
Japan/London 18th instant	1/2 1/32
Java/London 18th instant	7.25
Hongkong/London 18th instant	1/3 15/16
Shanghai/London 18th instant	1/2 1/2
London/Paris 17th instant	74.91
London/Belgium 17th instant	29.21
London/Switzerland 17th instant	15.15 3/4
London/Berlin 17th instant	12.28 1/2
London/Stockholm 17th instant	19.39 1/2
London/New York 17th instant	4.94 1/16
London/Amsterdam 17th instant	7.28
Tone of Sterling Exchange: Quiet.	
Gold 16th instant	£7-0-10 1/2
Gold 17th instant	£7-0-10
Silver London Ready 16th instant	20 7/16
17th instant	20 3/4
Silver London Forward 16th instant	20 7/16
17th instant	20 13/16
Silver New York Ready 16th instant	45
17th instant	45 1/2
London Discounts 3 mos 16th instant	5/8 p.c.
17th instant	9/16 p.c.
London Discounts 6 mos 16th instant	11/16 p.c.
17th instant	11/16 p.c.
Reserve Bank Rate	3 p.c.
Bank of England Rate	2 p.c.
Money:—Call	1/2 p.c.
3 Mos	3/4 p.c.
6 Mos.	1 p.c.

Tone:—Easy.

U. S. SILVER BUYING PROGRAMME

WASHINGTON, April 18.

It is learned authoritatively that the Treasury's silver buying programme is not affected by to-day's rise in silver prices in London and New York, and the advance is ascribed in local circles to the flurry of speculation in London and Bombay.

Mr Sam Hubbard former President of the New York Cotton Exchange, has recommended before the Senate Cotton Investigating Committee that a Commission similar to the National Securities and Exchange Commission be created for regulation of the cotton futures market. Senator Smith, however, said the idea might be a compromise between no regulation at all, and inflexible legissation by the Congress.—Reuter.

Sino-American Silver Talks

Bull Position Vulnerable

LONDON, April 18.

Stimulated by hopes in connection with the Sino-American silver talks, a speculative buying wave carried up silver a further 1/8d. for spot and 1/16d. for forward to-day, when it is estimated India took 3 million ounces, and it is believed the Chinese Government appeared as the chief seller. The speculative position is estimated now to amount from 15 to 20 million ounces, and apart from some purchases for shipment to India, it is opined that few genuine buyers were about and, since speculative demand has been met with genuine selling, it is suggested that the bull position may well be vulnerable.

The authoritative opinion isexceptical as regards the chances of Sino-American discussions resulting in the return of China to the silver standard at the present level, considering that the highest price at which the could repurchase the necessary silver will be 17-1/2d.—Reuter.

OPIUM EVIL IN INDIA

1,200 Registered Smokers In Bombay

NEW DELHI, April 18.

The Assembly met to-day to discuss official bills.

At question time Mr. Lloyd answering Mr. Chaliha's question, said, that the number of registered opium smokers in Burma at the close of the year 1934 was 20,936. The number of suspected opium smokers in C. P. was estimated at 9,507 and in Bombay 1,260. No information was available about the other provinces.

Mr. Chaliha asked for the proportion of Nepalese in the Assam Rifles and whether Government proposed to stop recruitment from outside.

Sir Henry Craik replied Gurkhas from Nepal form 74 per cent and natives of Assam 26 per cent of the Assam Rifles. The answer to the latter part of the question is in the negative, as even the percentage of 37 1/2 up to which according to present class composition Assamese can be recruited, has never been reached.—

COMPANY LAW AMENDMENT

After an hour's discussion the House referred the Bill Amending the Company Law to the Select Committee, which is expected to meet at Simla, either in July or August.

In answer to Sir Cowasji Jehangir, the Law members agreed to call witnesses to furnish representative evidence when the committee meets.

Mr. K. L. Gauba made numerous suggestions for improvement in the Act.

Sir Leslie Hudson agreed that the tightening up of the Company Law was necessary, and welcomed the procedure of the Law Member in calling an unofficial conference of representatives of commercial bodies. While a revision was necessary in law, he hoped it would not be so drastic as to hamper the healthy growth of commerce in this country.

Mr. Anathasayanam Ayyangar suggested that adequate powers be given to local Governments to control the share capital of the companies before commencement and felt that the power to investigate and appoint interim managers of fraudulent concerns should not be placed in the hands of the registrar of joint stock companies.

"RANPURA" BOUND FOR MARSEILLES.

GIBRALTAR, April 17.

The "Ranpura" carrying about 200 passengers left for Marseilles at 6-55 p.m., escorted by the destroyer "Veteran".—Reuter.

ITALIAN BOMBARDMENT OF BRITISH RED CROSS

British Note Rejects Rome Excuses For Air Action

RUGBY, April 17.

The correspondence between the United Kingdom and the Italian Government regarding the bombing by Italian military aircraft of the British Red Cross in Ethiopia is published as a white paper and comprised the Italian "Aide Memoire" with a covering letter from Signor Suvich to the British Ambassador, dated March 12th and the note in reply dated April 10th from Sir Eric Drummond.

ITALIAN "AIDE MEMOIRE"

The Italian "Aide Memoire", basing itself on the reports from Marsnal Badoglio, seeks to identify the bombed British Ambulance unit with an encampment, from which it alleges that the reconnoitering Italian air craft were fired upon on March 3rd and 4th after which upon the latter date, it is admitted, they proceeded to the bombardment of the camp. It is claimed, dense smoke which arose, confirmed the suspected existence of a munition dump in the camp. The Italian Government, accordingly, protests energetically "against the most grave, repeated and flagrant violations of the fundamental principles of the Geneva Convention."

BRITISH NOTE

The British Note states His Majesty's Government, after carefully considering the above statements and comparing them with reports furnished by the Medical Officer-in-Charge of the ambulance "are unable to accept the Italian version of the facts as having any relation to what actually occurred." The Note recites the warnings of the presence of the British Unit and its itinerary on the Northern Front communicated to Italian authorities in advance and the precautions taken by the Medical Officer-in-Charge to maintain the unit at proper distance from the Ethiopian military encampments and to display Red Cross emblems clearly and repeats the account furnished by Doctor Melley of deliberate bombing of his Red Cross lorries on March 3rd and of the camp on March 4th. On the second occasion, four patients were killed and several wounded and such serious material damage was done that the ambulance has since had to be withdrawn for reorganisation and re-equipment.

ITALIAN EXCUSE REJECTED

The Note rejects the attempt of the Italian Government to justify the attack under article 7 of the Red Cross Convention, first, because the facts put forward in justification of the attack—and the Italian Government it is emphasised, do not dispute the attack —are incorrect and secondly because, even if they were correct, they would not, in the view of His Majesty's Government, constitute any valid legal defence for the action of the Italian Air Force.

CLAIM FOR COMPENSATION.

The Note makes a request for categorical assurance that clear and definite instructions will be issued to the Italian military authorities in Ethiopia to prevent a repetition of the attacks on British Red Cross units and in conclusion reserves the right of His Majesty's Government at the appropriate time and in an appropriate manner to claim compensation for the heavy material losses suffered by the British Ambulance service in Ethiopia.—B. O. W.

EXCURSIONISTS CAUGHT IN SNOWSTAORM

Party Lose All Bearings: Four Die From Exposure

BERLIN, April 18.

A tragedy befell a party of English school-boys on an excursion in the Black Forest, where they were caught in a fierce snowstorm, and lost their bearings. Eventually, they reached hamlet Hofsgrund, Schaumsland District, late at night very exhauted.

Four died from exposure and two others were admitted to hospital in very critical condition.—Reuter's Special.

FIFTH BOY ALSO SUCCUMBS

The fifth school-boy died. The party numbered 28 from the Strand School, Brixton Hill. They were making a ten-day tour of Germany, in charge of a master who carried the six boys to a place of comparative safety until rescue parties arrived.—Reuter.

"DIFFICULTIES" IN WAY OF PEACE

No Negotiations Under Threat Of Sanctions, Says Italy

ROME, April 17.

Three difficulties are considered to stand in the way of peace, the first of which is the stopping of hostilities.

It is pointed out that it is virtually impossible to call a halt in a war of movement, until the winning side has reached strategic positions.

Secondly there is no Abyssinian authority with whom the Italians could negotiate, since the Emperor has disappeared.

Thirdly, Italy cannot negotiate under the threat of sanctions.—Reuter.

CONGRESS CABINET

"Omission Of Andhra, Insult To Her Patriotism"

Mr. T. Viswanathan wires from Vizagapattam:—

The omission of Andhra altogether from the All-India Working Committee is as surprising as it is deplorable and the list shows that Pandit Jawaharlal's assessment of men and matters in his own country is based on ignorance, while he talks well in terms of international ideology. Andhra has been second to no other province in India in her output of sacrifice and talent in the cause of the country and yet has been wiped out of the geography and history of the Pandit. Andhra resents this omission as an insult to her patriotism, intelligence and sacrifice.

PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY IN 1937?

Niemeyer Opines India Can Foot The Bill

LONDON, April 18.

The "News Chronicle" special correspondent states that Sir Otto Niemeyer has submitted to the Secretary of State for India his report on the financial aspects of India's New Constitution. The report, which is being published next week, will reply favourably both provincial and All-India questions.

It is concluded that four million sterling, the cost of establishing provincial autonomy can be borne by India without difficulty and, therefore, provincial autonomy can be expected by about April 1st, 1937.

The insistence of Princes that their consent to the All-India Federation was conditional appears to be substantially satisfied by Sir Otto Niemeyer's conclusions.—Reuter.

TURKEY SPINGS SURPRISE

PARIS, April 17.

A message received "under reserve" from Istambul says that it is reported from Ankara from a usually well-informed sodrce that the Turkish Government decided militarily to occupy the Demilitarised Straits Zone and that the Turkish Army entered the zone last evening. The decision is reported to have been taken at a meeting of the Council of Ministers on the 15th April presided over by Kemal Ataturk.—Reuter.

LAUSANNE TREATY VIOLATED BY KEMAL?

LONDON, April 17

No confirmation has hitherto been received in London of the Paris report, that the Turks have already started to occupy the Demilitarised Zone in the Dardanelles.

Turks Enter Demilitarised Zone

A Paris message from Stambul marked "under reserve" says, it is reported from Ankara from an usually well-informed source that the Turkish Government have decided to militarily occupy the Demilitarised Straits Zone, and the Turkish Army entered the Zone last evening.

The decision is reported to have been taken at a meeting of the Council of Ministers on April 15 presided over by Kemal Ataturk. —Reuter.

REPORT DENIED

ANKARA, April 17.

A semi-official Turkish news agency declares that the report that Turkish troops have entered, the demilitarised zone is baseless.

The news agency states that no meeting of the Turkish Cabinet was held this week.—Reuter.

SOVIET SUPPORTS TURKEY

MOSCOW, April 18.

The Government have sent a note to Turkey approving her proposals for negotiations to bring the status of the Straits of Dardanelles in conformity with the interests and security of Turkey.—Reuter.

CONCLUSION OF STAFF TALKS

LONDON, April 17

At the conclusion of the Staff talks a French communique states that the conversations between the British, French and Belgian delegates have been conducted with the greatest cordiality in the framework decided upon by the respective governments.

All other information will be transmitted through the military and naval attaches.—Reuter.

OUR SHORT STORY

THE OLD BUREAU

BY MOLLIE JAMIESON

"Take the old bureau along with you, Elsie? Why, what nonsense?" said Lisbeth.

She glanced up from the half filled suitcase over which she was bending, her expression at once tolerant and affectionate, as became the married woman of experience when dealing with what she privately termed the "fads" of a spinster sister. Elsie's blue eyes met those other harder grey ones half beseechingly, half timidly.

"I know you think me stupid, Lisbeth, but I've always had a fancy to keep the old bureau. Mother made such a work with it when she was alive. It would seem just like losing everything to let it go away."

"Nonsense," Mrs. Aird said again, uncompromisingly, though not unkindly. "I'm not saying it's stupid of you, Elsie, but it's thoughtless when I've got everything arranged for the sale tomorrow, and now you raise a todo like this. It isn't even as if you were going to a place of your own, but coming home with me when I go back to the town. No, it's not to be thought of. My house is fuller with things than it will hold, without taking in any more."

"I know. I'm sorry, Lisbeth," Elsie said, quietly, and turned away, her lip trembling like that of a hurt child. Poor little Elsie, who had been under her handsome stern-willed old mother's dominion all her thirty-eight years of life. Now that, at last, freedom had come to her, and the hand which hac wielded the sceptre so long lay cold in death, she could have wept her eyes out with longing for the old, tyrannical sway; the safe, sheltered existence at which she had chafed for so many years. She was like some frightened bird, whose wings have grown inert, untrustworthy for lack of use. Once Elsie would have been ready to flutter her pinions with the best of them, and fly far away—far away, but now —now——

Lisbeth, though quick tempered, was kind-hearted, and now she rose a little stiffly from her kneeling posture, and crossed the room to slip her arm about her younger sister. Always there had been something about Elsie, her ten years junior, which she did not quite understand; always she had pitied Elsie just a little, without exactly knowing why.

"There, dear, I didn't mean to be cross, and I'm sorry about the old bureau, just as sorry as you are yourself. See, I'll put on the kettle, and we'll have a cup of tea. It's harder on you than on me, seeing all the old things put up for sale. I've been away from home so long, but you've always stayed here."

"Yes, I've always stayed here," Elsie said with a little tremor in her voice. She glanced about the old, flagged kitchen, which she had always known so well, and now would know no more. From its safe shelter she had seen them all go out—the brothers and sisters with whom she had played, leaving behind them that awful endless silence which is like none other upon earth, saving that of the greatest absence of all, which men call death. They had gone, Roger and Bob to fall with their faces to the foe; Mary, and pretty brown-eyed Dolly to homes of their own; Tom to the golden land of promise far across the sea. They had gone, and because someone must stay, Elsie alone had tarried with the old mother in the older grey house on the hill, watching the years of youth slip away, bearing uncomplainingly with the dull, drab dreariness which for so long had been her portion.

But now the old mother was dead; the old mother who, though she had loved her children dearly, had given them so often hard words instead of kisses, condemnation rather than commendation. She was dead, and, much as Elsie would have desired to stay on in the little grey house on the hill, she, who had been ruled all her life, was over-ruled once again. Providence, in the shape of Lisbeth, had decreed that the old house, with its possessions, should be sold, and Elsie herself, albeit late in life, transplanted to that town which had been Lisbeth's home throughout all her married years.

"You'll like it all right once you get settled down," the elder sister said now comfortingly. "I couldn't bear to think of you here all alone, Elsie. What's Alan Brent been thinking of all those years that he's never asked you? Sweethearts you used to be, even when you were at school, I remember."

"Alan Brent isn't the marrying kind," said Elsie, and turned away so that the sharp glance of Lisbeth might not note anything it was not meant to see. For, once she, too, had thought the same as her elder sister regarding Alan. Alan, who, because he was but a pennilless lad, working for his daily bread, the proud old mother had never favoured; but whom Elsie, valorous in this one thing, would have followed to death and judgment, had he but said the word. But Alan had never said the word. Alan, her old playmate, her loyal friend, had suddenly grown reserved—aloof—had gone his way, while she had perforce to go hers, hiding even from her mother that breaking heart of hers, whose hurt was all the sorer because it must for ever be borne alone.

"Well, you're may be better the way you are," Mrs. Aird, made wise by matrimony, said. "Marriage at most's a lottery, even with the best of men, though I'll be glad enough to see John again tomorrow. You're pleased to be coming home with me to-morrow, aren't you, Elsie? One's own fireside's best, after all."

"Yes, but you've got to remember that it isn't 'my' house, nor 'my' fireside, Lisbeth. 'That's' what makes all the difference," was what Elsie said, and there was a little tremor, not unlike a sob, in her always quiet voice.

The old grey house on the hill lay in brooding silence that summer night, little reckoning that the end, which comes to all things earthly, was, for it, at hand; that the morrow should see it displenished and forsaken by the last of the children it had reared, and cared for, and sheltered for so long, and now would never, in all the distant, unknown years to be, shelter more. Lisbeth, calmly sleeping, did not dream how her younger sister kept vigil in the home which, in a few short hours, she was to leave for ever. To and fro, tredding noiselessly, crept the small, shadowy figure, candle in hand, taking last farewell of the familiar rooms, the loved household goods so soon to be dispersed. The old bureau she would like to have kept the old bureau, handed down from generation to generation, of which her mother had ever been so proud—but Lisbeth, as always, was right. There would have been but little room in that dingy town flat, of which she shivered a little as she thought, for the old bureau.

"There's nothing in it, I know that quite well, but, still, I'll just make certain," Elsie said. She opened the bureau, passing her fingers slowly, lovingly, through each well-known nook and cranny. Just here her mother had kept the bairns' letters when so many of the home birds had flown; there the little packet of cookery receipts, the careful gathering of many years had been tucked away; ah! how she hated Lisbeth burning these precious relics so that they might not fall into alien hands. A secret drawer somewhere? yes, she could remember her father, dead long since, showing her, as a little child, the secret drawer, for which strangely enough, she had never had curiosity enough to look again.

"I've got to find it. I don't know why, but I've a sort of feeling that I've just got to find it," Elsie told herself, and shifted her wavering candle this way and that, the better to see, "Queer, I never minded about it until now, and I don't believe Lisbeth ever knew, or she'd have hunted it out. It's lucky she's sleeping, she would be telling me that I was foolish to be taking so much pains for nothing, if she was here."

For it really did seem for quite a long time as though Elsie's 'pains' were to go for nothing. She felt and fumbled, and fumbled and felt, but all to no purpose. Smiling a little at her folly, she was almost giving up the fruitless search when her fingers unexpectedly came in contact with a small projection, so minute as almost to pass unperceived. A slight pressure, and a panel sprung back, revealing an aperture within. Holding the candle nearer, Elsie saw that, at the back of the drawer, which at first sight seemed empty, lay a letter, and that, stranger still, the letter was addressed to herself.

"Alan?" The word came in a little, strangled whisper. For the writing too was familiar—that writing, she would have known it anywhere, and among a thousand. How or when it had got there she did not question, she only knew that the letter was from Alan; the message it contained for her eyes, and her eyes alone. With trembling fingers she tore the envelope open, with shining, wondering eyes read.....

"My darling little girl,
Uncle Sandy's ill, and I'm called off, but I'll be back by Wednesday, sure and certain. Will you meet me at Bluebell Wood then, same as usual? I've got something to tell you; something to ask you, too.
Yours ever,
ALAN."

"Oh, Alan!" poor Elsie whispered a little piteously, and again, Oh, Alan!" The date, twenty years earlier, faced her there, and, vivid as though it had happened but yesterday, came back the memory of that cruel and heartbreaking time, when unexplainably, had arisen that estrangement which, ever since, had lain like a shadow across both their lives. Clear as a flash, she realised now, just what had happened. Her mother had never cared for Alan; into her hands, by some mischance, the letter had fallen, and, shrinking from burning the incriminative missive, she had salved her Puritanical conscience by thrusting it into the secret drawer, where it was as securely hidden as though it had perished in the flames. She might have meant, who knew, to give it back to Elsie by and by, when Alan, thus discouraged, had gone about his business, but, if so, that convenient season had never arrived. Alan, hurt, chagrined, at her non-appearance and reception of a message which had meant so much to him, had read his dismissal in her very evident action. He, no more than Elsie, intended to wear the willow, and no subsequent explanation was either asked for or made. To the grey old house set on the hill Alan Brent came again no more, while into Elsie's blue eyes gradually crept that look which is not seldom found in blue orbs of single women, though the sorrow underlying it is hidden away so carefully from every curious eye.

"And now it's too late; Oh, Alan! and I'm going away, likely for ever," poor Elsie whispered with a little, sobbing sigh. To her provincial mind the crowded, smoky City might indeed have been a distant foreign land, so remote and alien did it seem compared with all she had loved and known her lonely life through. She was leaving much, losing much, falling in with Lisbeth's wishes thus as she had so meekly done; but, as it came to her of a sudden now, leaving and losing nothing half so dear as the man who, for a lifetime, had held her nothing better than the merest of mere acquaintances, and hardly even that. For Alan Brent had not gone away, as so many a disappointed lover had done before him, to hide his grief overseas. He had stuck manfully by the little farm which long and rigorous saving on his part had enabled him to acquire; has played his part in the Great War when it came, and returned to his home at last with nothing worse than a slight limp to remind him of the cruel years of battle and bloodshed which had gone before. Alan had never married, and, with old deaf Jenny, his housekeeper and distant kinswoman, still kept bachelor state at Misty Law. It was the thought of the utter loneliness of the man which had made even sorer Elsie's always tender heart—the utter loneliness, while she, who would have given so much, even all that she had, was denied so much as a kind word, a look.

She closed the old bureau, and, still clasping the letter, which, for her, held a lifetime's regret, crept through the still house back to her room, though not to sleep. With morning would come that cruellest trial of all, the dispersal of those poor household goods which her mother had ever prized so dearly; the bidding farewell to the old house, which was the only home she had ever known; the taking leave of all which had once, in her far off youth, made life so sweet and fair. Dawn, rising weirdly dim across the distant hills, was already ushering in the coming day ere at last slumber touched her tired eyelids, and Elsie fell asleep with her old lover's letter in her hand, to dream that Alan was coming to meet her, as he so often had, across the fields of morning sunshine—that no shadow lay between them; that time, and age, and the slow passing of the weary years were as nothing, and less than nothing, now that they were once more together—and alone.

"So that's the end of it," said Lisbeth.

She glanced with a certain air of brisk cheerfulness about the now almost empty rooms, where the

(Continued on page 42)

Can Mandates Be Revoked?

League's Power To Do So Is Implicit, But How To Enforce The Revocation Is Nowhere Made Clear In The Covenant

Much has been written—and well written (writes Sir John Fischer Williams, K.C., in the "Manchester Guardian")—on the legal position of "those colonies and territories which," to quote the language of article 22 of the Covenant of the League, "as a consequence of the late war have ceased to be under the sovereignty of the States which formerly governed them and which are inhabited by peoples not yet able to stand by themselves under the strenuous conditions of the modern world," and to which "there should be applied the principle that the well-being and development of such peoples form a sacred trust of civilisation"; "securities for the performance of this trust (l'accomplissement de cette mission, says the French text) should be embodied in this Covenant," and "the tutelage of such peoples should be entrusted to advanced nations" and "should be exercised by them as mandatories on behalf of (au nom de) the League". What is the relationship thus set up between these peoples, these advanced nations to whom as "mandatories" their "tutelage" is entrusted, the League, on whose behalf or in whose name they are mandatories, and perhaps—to recall the existence of an important factor in the problem on which the Covenant is silent—the principal Allied and Associated Powers, in whose favour Germany and Turkey under the treaties of Versailles and Lausanne renounced all rights and titles in and to the territories of these peoples? For it was the principal Allied and Associated Powers—the United States, the British Empire, France, Italy, and Japan—who chose the mandatories and transferred to them the mandated territories to hold upon the terms of the mandates.

A NEW LEGAL "POINT"

It is useless to expect that discussion by international—or national—lawyers will produce a general agreement to accept any one clear-cut solution of the problems which arise; the path of wisdom must be to accept provisionally the legal 'modus vivandi' which the Union of South Africa and the Permanent Mandate Commission of the League have approved—"the relation of the mandatory and to mandated territory is clearly a new one in international law, and for that reason the use of the time-honoured terminology is sometimes inappropriated to the new conditions." The "time-honoured terminology" is surely a discreet reference to the law of "sovereignty." And the insertion of the word "sometimes" is perhaps an unnecessary concession to the desirability of a cautious approach. The English lawyer who is tempted to interpret this new relationship in terms of that law of trusts in which he has a justifiable pride and the civilian who seeks light from texts of the digest of the code where the theory of the 'mandatum' is defined must both admit that this new construction of international law is not to be governed or explained solely by the rules or the light of any one national or even continental legal system.

But however cautious a lawyer may be—and "caution is the badge of all our tribe"—it is at any rate clear that a mandated territory is not held by a mandatory Power with the same authority as that with which it holds its territories not subject to mandate. Besides the mandatory Power, the League and the peoples of the territory have rights and duties—and hovering in an uncertain offing, possibly more active in certain events, there are the principal Allied and Associated Powers.

SOME DIFFICULT QUESTIONS

Indeed, at the present time attention is being called just to those "certain events" which may give rise to problems outside the normal, or even the abnormal, administration of a mandated territory. Can a mandate be transferred? Can a mandate be revoked against the will of the mandatory? Does a mandate terminate automatically if the mandatory ceases to be a member of the League? If a mandate is vacated, can the League acting by Council or Assembly appoint a new mandatory, or does the power to do so revert—if that is the right word—to the principal Allied and Associated Powers? I will not attempt to give a dogmatic answer to these questions or to assume a confidence which I do not feel. But I may briefly suggest a few considerations.

In the first place—to start with a simple if improbable hypothesis—it seems clear that a Power cannot, or at any rate must not, be compelled to continue to act as mandatory if it declines to do so. If a mandatory Power resigns its mandate, all other parties interested have no choice but to accept the resignation. Whether resignation must be admitted as a right—and to this extent the private law analogy of the trustee or mandatory be disregarded—or whether it be recognised that in the interests of the peoples of the mandated territories it is wrong to insist that an unwilling Power be held to the discharge of duties, the practical result is the same. It follows that a mandate cannot be considered to be something which by its nature is non-transferable. For otherwise a refusal by a mandatory Power to go on would have the effect of destroying the whole system erected by the Covenant in relation to the mandated territory in question. A mandate then is transferable.

Next: is a mandate therefore revocable? No mandate makes any provision for revocation, but it is hard to suppose that the League would be bound to suffer the exercise on its behalf, or in its name, of authority which is being grossly misused. The Covenant, it is true, is not readily applicable to such a case, but paragraph 9 of article 22 makes it the duty of the Mandate Commission "to advise the Council on all matters relating to the observance of the mandates." Even if it were felt in 1919 to be too delicate a matter to go on and say what was to happen if the advice took the shape of telling the Council that the mandate was not being observed, it is difficult not to agree that a Power of revocation is implicit. And that power of revocation must be exercisable by a resolution of the Council of "qualified" unanimity—i.e., the opposition of the Power whose mandate is revoked may be overridden. But readers must be warned that learned persons of authority do not accept this view. In any case, how to enforce the revocation is another matter.

THE CASE OF JAPAN

What is the effect on a mandate if the mandatory leaves the League? The question is raised directly by Japan's action. No authoritative answer has yet been given. But in the absence of any clear rule it is not easy to see why we should conclude that if the mandatory continues to be willing to act 'on behalf of the League,' to submit reports, and generally to comply with the requirements of the Covenant and of the mandate, neverthtless its mandate is gone. It is true that article 22 speaks, in relation to the mandatory, of "other members of the League," but this is not more than a recognition of the fact that the authors of the Covenant did not participate that any Power not a member of the League would be a mandatory; it is not the imposition of membership of the League as a necessary condition for the holding of a mandate. If the United States had accepted a mandate Armenia, whether before or after the Senate had failed to muster the necessary two-thirds majority for the acceptance of the Covenant, would the opinion have prevailed that there was a fatal incompatibility between the holding of the mandate and the non-membership of the League?

RIGHTS OF THE ALLIED POWERS

In the event of a vacancy what rights, if any, are possessed by the principal Allied and Associated Powers? An English lawyer, left to himself and speaking purely as a lawyer, would probably incline to say "None." The principal Allied and Associated Powers have done their work and transferred the territory out and out. They are not what an English lawyer calls "reversioners." Nor can they be regarded as a kind of international "Crown" to which—I speak here very much as an English lawyer—there is, as it were, an "escheat," upon the disappearance of the mandatory, of the rights, whether of ownership or dominion, which belonged to it. International law is not "feudal." Internationally there is no "Crown." We have as yet no world State. And if we ever do have it will not model itself on the Plantagenets. Here more than ever is it true that the "time-honoured terminology" is "inappropriate." The situation is new; the rights may be new also. At present there are two of the sometime "principal Allied and Associated Powers" who are not members of the League and therefore will have had no opportunity of making their wishes felt within the League. May they or either one of them argue that there was an implied condition that the situation which they created by their transfer of mandated territories was not to be disturbed, except to such extent as might be an inevitable result of the system itself, without their consent? The argument strikes one as not very convincing, but if the United States did not argue it needs little political skill to prophesy that the attempt would be made to obtain their consent to whatever new arrangement was proposed. And on some occasions, at any rate, it would be an advantage that the same world Powers who have founded international institutions should take an interest in their offspring's fate.

Porcelain replicas of the Olympia Bell are being manufactured in Berlin as souvenirs of the Olympiad.

Greisenall, Germany's latest ship, put on express service between Europe and the East.

THE MARCH OF SCIENCE

LIGHT AND LOVE

Biologist Dissects Cupid's Arrows

Cupid's arrows are just rays of ordinary light. Such is the conclusion to be drawn from the researches of Professor T. H. Bissonnette, a famous American biologist. For years he has been studying the effects of intensity of light upon sex attraction in animals and human beings.

The belief that "in spring a young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of love" is founded on fact, according to the Professor. He cites in support the observation of Arctic explorers, who have noticed that the long nights of winter create a mutual indifference between Eskimo men and women, which begins to disappear when spring brings increasing daylight.

Professor Bissonnette suggests a scientific explanation for the feeling of exhilation created by the brightly illuminated big towns at night. He has found that dazzling lights stimulate, through the eyes, the activity of a tiny gland at the base of the brain, known as the anterior pituitary. This gland, when stimulated, throws into the blood stream certain powerful harmonies which control the love impulse in both men and women.

Recently, Dr. Scott, a scientist of Kansas State College of Agriculture, was able to induce turkeys to mate and lay eggs in January instead of March by exposing them to night lighting.—"Tit-Bits."

YOUR NOSE GROWS

When one friend meets another after a lapse of years he is apt to say, "You've changed somehow, but I can't say just where."

The vague unfamiliarity about his friend's features he finds difficult to explain.

But down in the rambling building of the National Museum, at Washington, D. C., there is a man who can explain it. He is stocky Dr. Ales Hrdlicka, Smithsonian Institution anthropologist, who has probably measured more heads and faces, of more races, than any other living man.

Last week Doctor Hrdlicka announced that these measurements had disclosed a curious fact. Some features of the head, he declared, never cease to grow. The ears get larger, the nose gets longer and broader and the mouth stretches wider throughout life.

"Generally speaking," says Doctor Hrdlicka's report, "the breadth of the nose increases. . . from cold to hot climate.

"Thus, among the southwestern and Mexican Indians, tribes living in the hottest regions have the broadest noses, while those living in the mountains have the narrowest. The effect of climate on nose dimensions is connected. . . with different demands of the function of respiration.

"It is in all probability the main factor which originally produced the various racial types of noses."

"TALKING CLOCK"

New Telephone Service In London

At the Post Office Research Station a demonstration was given of the "talking clock" system, by which telephone subscribers will soon be able, on dialling TIM, to hear the time announced from the Tandem Exchange building in Holborn. The service will be made available to the public on July 1, and will, in the first place, be confined to London, says "The Times" of London.

On dialling TIM the subscriber will be connecteo with the clock in the same way as with the switches at any other exchange, and will be allowed to listen to the time announcement for a period of from 90 to 180 seconds, when the call will automatically end.

The time is announced by the clock at intervals of 10 seconds, and, assuming that the call is made at 3.10, the announcement will be in the following terms:—"At the third stroke it will be 3.10 precisely." There follow the three strokes, technically known as pips, and the clock goes on to announce:—"at the third stroke it will be 3.10 and 10 seconds." The next announcement is for "3.10 and 20 seconds"—and so on.

GERMAN ANTI-AIRCRAFT INVENTION

Germany is developing its own anti-aircraft "pom-pom" guns.

M. Lingappa Sastry, B.A., B.Sc., (Eng.) Grad. I.E.E., who was awarded "Prince of Wales" Gold Medal for Electrical Engineering at Benares Hindu University for standing first in first class at the B.Sc., Engineering Examination, is now posted at the Indian State Broadcasting Service Station, Bombay.

These guns, which fire explosive bullets capable of tearing a wing from an airplane, are heavier than machine-guns, but much lighter than the ordinary anti-aircraft gun.

Bullets, even at a range of 15,000 feet, explode on contact with thin material.—B. U. P.

IMPRESSIONS OF HAMBURG

Above The Roofs Of The International Port

(BY GEORGE ZIMMERMANN.)

The tower that the Hamburgers call the "Great Michael" is visible from afar above the narrow-fronted gabled houses and the breaches cut in the old town by modern streets, towering up in the hazy grey air. 451 steps must be climbed to reach the summit, but the tower can be ascended in two minutes by a lift.

At the summit, the wind blows in great gusts against the massive pillared dome. The air really ought to taste of salt, but the sea is far away and, what is more, the breeze comes straight from the Luneburg Heath, and is a rogue that gives more than he has got.

But what lies spread out below me beneath the large vault of heaven is dear to me wherever I am, that blueish sea of houses with its dull roar, crowded close together and intersected by narrow streets. Dark red, slate-blue, and grey, encircled by vernal green that creeps here and there into the heart of the city. A mass of houses between the glittering Alster basin with its fringe of green and the foaming waters of the mighty harbour ploughed by a thousand ships. This town with its familiar towers and the filigree of its lofty shipbuilding yards, with its gabled warehouses and dreamy canals—with its hurrying barges, smoking tugs and the towering bows of majestic ocean liners, this town on the broad and mighty Elbe that pushes seawards and is lost in the distance in the silver-grey plain behind high wooded banks—

That is Hamburg, the gateway of Germany.

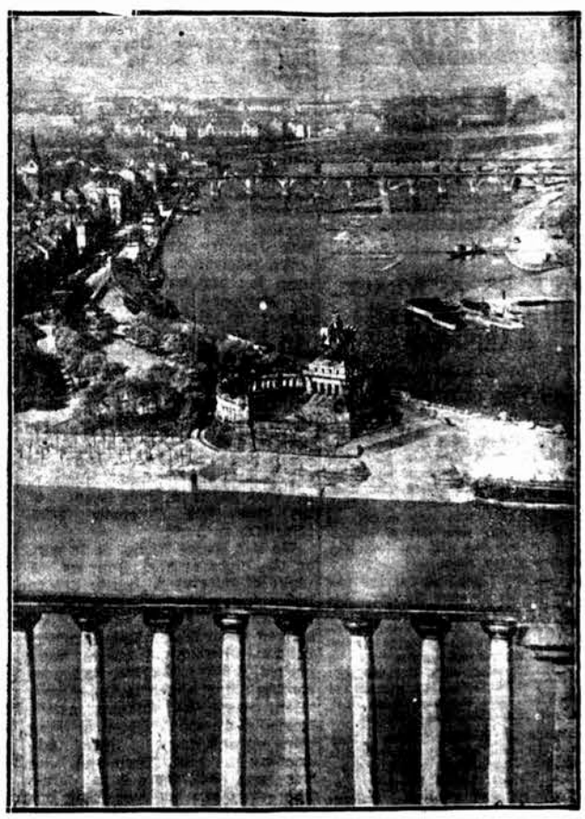
And there down below live the Hamburg shippers and merchants on the broad, verdant, curving shores of the Alster, behind screens of willows, in parks with high elms and old magnolias. White sails glide by in the hum of the breeze, and on summer nights, when the skies are dark blue music drifts from the Uhlenhorst ferryhouse into their scented gardens and dies away on the gurgling shores in the moist night air, among the quiet murmur of the voices of the canoeists.

Towards the town the lights of the Lombard bridge and the rows of windows of the great hotels and shipping offices shine like rows of pearls, forming a gleaming framework for the Jungfernstieg. The spire of St. Peter's with its green patina rises into the night sky like a fluorescent needle, while high above the houses gleams the wonderful old Town Hall, the most splendid administrative building in the proud Hanseatic city-state, whose burgomasters were once rulers on an equality with princes.

Stock Exchange

In the Stock Exchange next the Town Hall many still cling to the respectable top hat. The princely merchants are no longer as rich as they once were; yet money was never the deciding factor of the culture of the old Hanseatic patricians, but nobility of character, world-wide knowledge, thinking in continents and inflexible honesty, and all these, along with traditional daring, hold good once more under the pressure of having to make a fresh start. Commercial honesty is

(Continued on page 44)



Hamburg.

Touring India On Bullock-Cart

I grabbed my hat and off I went to sell these boxes to the other schools.

It was not the first time we had received such an order, but it was the circumstances under which it was given that caused such excitement. I got most of them sold and a further order from a school to deliver, also on the 10th morning.

Work, Night And Day

Then started—"work". It was work, night and day, a few minutes' rest to rush out and buy some bazaar food. We had no time to cook, work! work! work! Stop at 2 a.m. for rest, then up at 6-30 a.m., have tea and work again! We completed our orders and delivered the one hundred boxes to the District Board, also six to the school on the 10th morning!

I cannot possibly forget those days. I have a tell-tale corn on my finger—a trade mark from the scissors.

It will interest my readers to know that each box contains 140 letters and a hundred times that, is only, fourteen thousand letters, which had to be cut, plus eight hundred and forty for the six boxes ordered by the school. Try it and you will appreciate what work means!

Our total earnings were Rs. 118 in five days, and we were more than glad for it. We needed warm things and did not hesitate in purchasing our requirements.

We left Balasore on Monday 14th January, 1935 at 4 a.m. with Balaclavas, warm stockings, mufflers and warm blankets complete, to keep us warm.

We got as far as Bakhrabad,

(Continued from page 7)

and as we were about to start cooking our food, we were met by a retired Sub-Inspector of Police, who very kindly but forcibly insisted (as only the police can do) that we should accompany him to his house and have meals there We remained his guests for three days. We enjoyed a good rest and great hospitality.

The City Of Horrors

Passing on to Kharagpur, where we stopped three days, during which time the bank balance showed a favourable credit, we then made our way to Midnapore, the "City of Horrors". It was indeed a "City of Horrors" where life was cheap, and one never knew what would happen next. I called on the Superintendent of Police, who like all other officials was guarded and armed. It took two days before Florrie could see the District Magistrate, as he was President of the Education Committee of the District Board. After her short interview with him, she told me in a horror-stricken voice, with tears in her eyes, "Poor man, what a horrible existence!" Yes! I guess it must be "Horrible", not knowing from one moment to another, when some diabolical fiend would hurl a deadly missle and end your days! A precarious living rather, I think! My bullock cart, thanks in preference!

The town itself was under patrol and almost empty. The Head Master of one school, a perfect optimist, told me, "We may reopen in a month, or may be three months—we must just wait and see. I cannot give you any definite date". Sounds hopeful!

We were glad to be out of Midnapore, where a cloud of depression and suspicion hung over everybody and everything. Once out of the town, we heaved a sigh of relief. I glanced at the milestone—"Calcutta 69 miles" it read. "Cheers, 'Buster Boy', move on, and on, we'll soon be there." I cried.

Budge Budge

We soon crossed the Rupnarain and Damodar rivers and arrived at Ulubaria. Next day we crossed the Hooghly river and parked alongside Budge Budge Railway Station at 3 p.m. on Wednesday 30th January 1935.

We received a cordial reception here, tea was kindly supplied by the European Station Master and dinner by an Indian gentleman. One kindly soul whispered, "I'll send you a bottle of beer" and he did send it wrapped up in a bundle of straw for my bull "Buster".

Next day the "Statesman" reporter and cameraman called, much to our surprise, and an article and photograph appeared in that paper in their issues of 1st and 2nd February 1935. "Hustlers rather"!

We left Budge Budge at 10 p.m. on the night of 31st January. A night of misery! A nasty drizzle had set in with a piercing breeze. Miserably we moved on, till we arrived near Major Hat Railway Station, where many busses were parked. A Punjabi driver seeing us coming along hailed to the others. "Here comes the Saheb's cart". Immediately about fifteen of them came up and one of them addressing me said. "Stop and have some rest here, there is a shop where you can get something hot to drink. It is a bad night". Something hot to drink! Yes that would be welcome. We parked between two busses and were escorted to a Punjabi tea shop. Once there, our hosts insisted we should have some food, after which, we were to drink a glass of hot milk. The warmth of this little shop, the delicious food and the glass of hot milk, put new life into us, for it was—a dark and stormy night.

Our hosts were very much interested in our journey and I must have answered—thousands of questions. Thanking our kind friends for their hospitality we moved on again. Over Major Hat Bridge, along the race course, past the Victoria Memorial, which looked ghostly, and along to Park Street, turning left down Chowringhee, by the side of that imposing building the Museum, right turn into Sudder Street and we stopped at the Salvation Army Hostel at 2 a.m. on 1st February.

We had at last arrived in Calcutta, after travelling nine and a half months, and covering a distance of 1,868 miles on wooden wheels

PART III—CALCUTTA TO DELHI

CHAPTER I.

We Visit Kanke Mental Hospital

We spent twenty-five days in Calcutta, the town of my birth and now a City of Stiffnecks.

I am no "pretty little English boy born in Calcutta", but an ugly duckling, dubbed by some as "an Anglo Indian", by others as "a d—d Anglo Indian", by Government as "a Statutory Indian".

Why all this camouflage"? Any person born in India is a "Native of India", therefore an "Indian"—not a fair Anglo-Indian, but a "White Indian", and the sooner the so-called Anglo Indian community realize this and fight for their birth-rights the better for them, instead of sitting like a lot of sheep and waiting for the leader to pull them by the nose. The Anglo-Indians may not like what I have written, but it's the truth, and the truth is never nice! Sorry! The Englishman is ashamed to acknowledge his own countrymen's children, and that's, that!

I took Florrie to see the house where I was born and where I spent many happy years of my childhood. The beautiful lawn had been converted into a sort of—well, I don't know what name would suit, it was not a garden nor a plantation, but a mixture—a horrible sight! The two guava trees at the side near the road had been removed and the beautiful grounds of 6, Wood Street, my late father's property, were—all topsy-turvy.

We stayed at the Salvation Army Hostel about four days, when a Marwari gentleman very kindly gave us a room rent free, and another kind party supplied furniture. There is an old saying that it takes seven Jews to make a Scotsman and seven Scotsmen to make a Marwari. I wonder! This one must be the exception, which proves the rule. Anyway it was sporting of him to have done so and I thoroughly appreciate his kindness.

We met a few very nice people—so few that we could count them on our fingers. You can walk for miles in Calcutta without a glass of water. No Irani shops there! Everybody stiff and morose and, as one party said, "They look at each other with red eyes". As for business—almost nil. The best bit of business I did in Calcutta was in obtaining a pneumatic outfit on my cart from Dunlop Rubber Co. (India) Ltd., in place of my wooden wheels. I had approached

(Continued on page 43)

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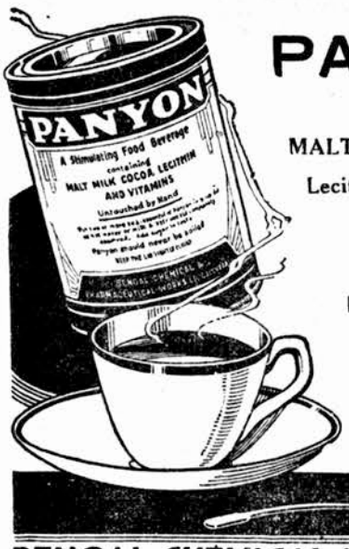

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TOWARD BETTER HEALTH

THE END OF MEDICAL SCIENCE

We Must Hark Back To Nature

(BY DR. G. P. NAIR.)

"One who duly observes the preservation of health succeeds in living for more than a century."—Charaka.

The end of Medical Science is the preservation of health. This can be attained by two ways—by eradicating diseases which may invade the body and by duly observing such rules, as would keep away diseases. The rules, in respect of food and exercise by observing which a person succeeds in maintaining normal health, constitute that branch of Science which is known as Hygiene. All the performance of every act needed for this life and the life to come—if there be any—depends on health and hence, health is certainly an indispensable possession. And it is for this reason that the authors of ancient Indian medical treatises gave importance to hygiene and health. The daily domestic laws are nothing but hygienic rules enjoined in a garb of religion, so that people may not easily break them. Their works begin with instructions in respect of those rules by the due observance of which, health, the inestimable boon of life, may be possessed by every one.

Health is the rightful heritage of every human being. Why is it, then, that the most of us to-day are either ailing downright or at the best, lack our full measure of normal vital power? We must, in the main, blame the current conditions of life, for our ancestors were strong, virile and conquering, because they lived close to nature and so absorbed her inexhaustible vitality. We must hark back to nature our path to her being lit by the rays of old time experience and modern knowledge. Increasing knowledge has enabled us to add much to what our ancestors discovered in regard to the natural laws of health. And the observance of everyone of these laws, both the old and the new, leads to the attaining of the end of Medical Sceince.

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Uncanny Cures By Eastern Medicine-Men

British Explorer Describes Amazing Feats Of Healing Seen By Him In Tibet And China

To-day medicine and surgery can accomplish results which would have astounded our immediate ancestors. Yet, in some ways, Western knowledge is a mere child compared to the ancient wisdom of the East. Some of the queer happenings I have seen out there can only be described as uncanny and almost magical, writes Colonel P. T. Etherton the famous explorer, in "Tit-bits."

Many places in the Far East are, of course, extremely backward in the arts of medicine and surgery. Lamas in Tibet, for instance, have a queer idea that three pulses can be found in each wrist, one side being yellow blood from the bile and liver and the other red from the heart; and they think that by feeling these they can make an exact diagonsis of any malady from which the patient is suffering. One of their cardinal rules of treatment is never to allow the patient to sleep during the day.

In the Far East dried rats are regarded as a specific remedy against baldness. Hashed dog is considered good for the digestion.

It is the Chinese, with their unusual knowledge of herbs and anatomy, who are the clever doctors of the East. In Central Asia I once met an old Chinese, spectacled and wrinkled, who had attained fame as a dentist besides being a doctor. I went to tea with him one day when he performed some queer operations.

An Extraordinary Operation

First took a tiny quantity of white powder, the smell of which reminded me of a mixture of cedarwood and camphor. Then he took a little of the powder between the thumb and finger of his right hand and applied it over and around the offending tooth, rubbing it well into the gums. For about three minutes this continued, after which the dentist allowed the powder to take effect, and at the end of another ten minutes he applied fingers and thumb to the tooth, worked it gently backwards and forwards and side to side, until within about thirty seconds it was removed as cleanly as a cork from a bottle, but with far less effort.

"I can show you something else" my friend told me, "something which shows that the power of medicine and the arts of healing have been studied by those in the East who have given up their lives to mastering the imperfections of the human anatomy."

The next afternoon I accompanied him to a house where a man was lying with a swollen thigh as the result of a fall from his horse. At the invitation of my host I bent over the man and examined him; the leg from knee to thigh was black and red, and swollen to almost double its normal size. A Chinese doctor took from his assistant a small square bottle containing a yellowish substance of the consistency of butter.

He anointed the leg with this grease, and a bandage was then fastened lightly over the leg. It was left there for a space of twenty or twenty-five minutes, after which the bandage was removed and the ointment again applied, the doctor kneading the leg gently. The demeanour of this man did not change; he seemed to be suffering no pain.

I put this down to the stoicism of the East, but apparently the ointment had a deadening effect which enabled the doctor to carry out the treatment with an absence of pain.

At the end of a quarter of an hour the bandage was restored, and the man stood up, which, before this extraordinary operation, he had been quite incapable of doing. He was standing before me apparently as fit as I was myself.

When I saw him the following morning the swelling had subsided, the discoloration had practically disappeared, and the man walked as though nothing had happened.

I could never induce the doctor to reveal the secret of the ointment, but he had shown me such surgery as Europe has not yet produced.

Hereditary Secrets

Remote as he was from the western world, every discovery in medical science was known to him century after century, generation after generation, he and his fellow medicos have been improving on the knowledge handed down to them, but at the same time keeping it from the world beyond their own borders, making nothing of the priceless secrets they possess.

A year or so later my Chinese friend died; he had told me that he expected soon to have to take his courage in his hands and go down into the darkness, but that he had made certain arrangements for his creature comforts in the world beyond. My friend possessed a luxurious motor-car, which he had directed should be burned at his death, complete with dummy chauffeur and footman. The car when it went up in smoke, would be reincarnated and all ready for its owner on his arrival in the world beyond. So this was done in order that he should be provided with appropriate transport.

Those whose task it is to look after the departed are hedged round with a ritual which is extremely elaborate, to say nothing of a series of observances extending over years. The future welfare of those who survive depends upon the precision with which these rules are observed.

I once knew a Chinese who had no living relatives; he had hanged himself from a tree; so, to prevent a demoniacal spirit from taking up its residence in it, the tree was removed root and branch by the local authority.

Mr. K. Varanasy, M.A. (Hons.), B.Com., of the Central Bank of India, Ltd., is Mangaldas Harivallabhdas Commerce prize-winner of the University of Bombay for 1935.

SLOW REDUCING BEST

London Women Slimming By The Ton, Says Medical Writer

Women slim by the ton in London now—according to an article in the medical journal "The Lancet," by Dr. Donald Hunter of the London Hospital.

Twelve tons of fat have been removed from women of the East End (London's poorer quarter) in the past nine years, he states... And all this was done by dieting.

"The first part of the problem was," he says, "to convince the patient, that weight could be reduced by dietic means only, without drugs and without malaise or interference with normal life. The loss aimed at should not exceed two pounds a week."

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FAMOUS HOAXERS

Amazing Exploits Of Hunter Charles Rogers And Horace De Vere Cole

Practical joking has never lost its appeal, for men have always been children at heart, but during the past century it has evolved from boisterous horse-play to more subtle forms. Some of the hoaxes of the past two decades have been real gems, and the human being who cannot get a chuckle out of them must be lacking in humour.

One of the most famous hoaxes who ever lived was Hunter Charles Rogers, (writes Mr. H. Harvey-Day in "Answers").

His best-known hoax was the faking of the Declaration of American Independence, which caused a considerable stir throughout the United States. When, on a visit to Washington, he saw the historic document, the thought flashed through his brain that it would be a wonderful leg-pull if he could make a copy.

PUT UP THE CHIMNEY.

Tipping the attendant and telling him that he was a descendant of Benjamive Frankliss, Rogers asked if he could examine the script more minutely. He did not copied the wording of the decree into his pocket-book.

A number of trips to Washington were necessary, of course, before the copy was complete. Wording and signatures were imitated and the spurious copy was then put up the chimney and left there to give it an old look.

Later, sending a few relics and pictures to Toronto, he included his copy of the declaration. He had made a few alterations in it and looked so old and genuine that beside it the actual declaration seemed the dud!

THE WONDERFUL BONE.

It caused such a commotion that there was serious talk of re-writing the history of America. Eventually it was declared to be a copy and was sold for a few dollars, but though its origin was thus made clear, it has since changed hands for 10,000 dollers.

On another occasion Rogers made an earthware jar at Langley, Bucks, which he passed off as being one of his "finds" during excavations at G'ozel, in the South of France. But that did not cause half as much stir as his "prehistoric bone."

He took the bone out of a schoul of a New Zealand sheep which he had eaten for dinner. He rubbed it all over with iodine, drenched it with iron crystals, and buried it in the soil. Then he socked it in chloride of lime to give it age and tiny holes as if worms had got at it.

No bone ever looked half as old; it was a real work of art. Archaeologists came from all over Europe to inspect it, and their opinions were extraordinarily divergent. Meanwhile, Rogers sat back and hugged himself with glee.

Another man who added greatly to the gaiety of nations in this way was Mr. Hoarce de Vere Cole, who died the other day. Some of his most effective jokes were the simplest.

"STOP THIEF!"

Once, seeing an old friend, a well-known politician, running down Whitehall, he pursued, shouting, "Stop thief!" and had him taken to the police station accused of stealing a watch and chain.

Some months later, when another friend was to be married, he arranged for a dozen girls to wait outside the church, and, when the bridegroom came out, to fling their arms round his neck with the words: "Don't leave me, Eidy!"

More than once he has caused a minor traffic block by merely bending and looking searchingly at the road, as if he had lost something of value. Then, when quite a crowd had collected, he walked off.

One day he wasted over half an hour of a very important gentleman's time.

"Will you hold this for a moment?" he said, handing him one end of a tape measure. Then, making his way round the corner of the street, he placed a heavy brick on the other end, after which he ambled whistling away to lunch. Meanwhile, the important personage waited, fuming. When at last he discovered how he had been fooled he was almost speechless with wrath.

FOOLING THE SCIENTISTS.

On another occasion, Mr. Cole, dressed as a navy doped off part of Piccadilly Circus, dug a hole, and left it there.

Digging up Piccadilly Circus is a legendary hoaxer's exploit, and I believe that Mr. Cole is not the only practical joker to have carried it out.

The man in the street is hugely delighted when every erudite people are made to look foolish. This happened not many years ago when a well-known Fleet Street journalist was at Oxford. He persuaded a number of civic and academic dignitaries to attend a lecture on psycho-analysis delivered by a "famous Dr. Busch." The chair was taken by a member of Parliament, and the lecture was delivered in all solemnity. Dr. Busch was of course, the journalist, who had disgusted himself in a bush of fearsome whiskers.

Astronomical boaxes are fairly common. Twelve years ago a North Country journal started the world by announcing the invention of a telescope so powerful that minute objects were visible on the moon.

"Not only do I understand," wrote a learned F.R.S., "that lunar trees and fields are plainly visible, but animals resembling bison, goats, and sheep are to be distinguished; and winged creatures something between a human being and an orang-outang."

It was not until 50,000 pamphlets had been sold explaining the invention that the world learned it had been hoaxed by a wicket journalist!

CAN YOU READ.

About the same time a San Francesco paper described a wonderful apparatus which, if pointed at the sky, would track down any comet, however, insignificant, that might be wandering about the heavens.

"Almost human in intellect," ran the headlines. "Astronomical machine that discovers stars by itself." Absurd as the whole thing was, the article was copied into scores of scientific journals, and, until it was exposed, was one of the "wonders of the world."

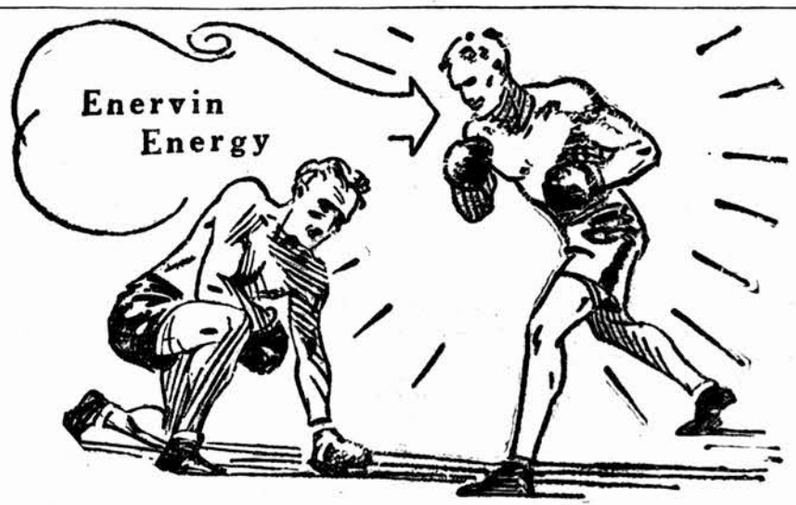
A most amusing hoax was thought out by a wag who wrote to a West Country paper saying that he had discovered a stone slab with the following inscription: "BENE. A TH. TH. ISS. T. ONERE. POS. ET. H. CLAUD. COS. TER. TRIP. E SELLERO. F. IMP. IN GT. ONAS. DO TH. HI. SC. ONSOR. T. J. A. N. E."

THE SECRET OUT.

Learned antiquarians could make no sense of the lettering. There was certainly a suggestion of Latin here and there, but even one of the cleverest philologists in England confessed himself beaten.

Eventually it leaked out that the whole thing was a hoax and that the real "translation" was: "Beneath this stone reposeth Claud Coster, tripe-seller of Impington, as doth his consort, Jane".

But the antiquarians should have known better. The same trick—with a different inscription—had been played on them before.



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My dear Sisters & Brothers,

On last Sunday, the 12th instant, our Khar Balkan-Ji-Bari Branch of the All-India Children's Association went out for a picnic to the Palli Hills. The party left the headquarters at about 7-30 a.m., and we went up the Hills via Church, enjoying the beautiful scenery of trees and bushes all along.

We happened to come across a buffalo-yard on the way. Children felt so much interested in it: they actually went inside and "inspected" buffaloes and their food. Some asked questions and the others answered them, and thus they learnt all about the buffalo, its milk, and its various points of usefulness.

When we arrived at the hills, all children began to form parties and have their individual programmes. Very small children began to have recitals and dances with the help of Sjt. Prabhu Bhai and Shrimati Dhanu Bhen. Another party had sports under the guidance of Syt. Parmar Bhai and Shrimati Kashi Bhen. Some children went up the trees and began to sing songs, and some others went up the hills to enjoy sports.

We had light refreshments under the shady grove of mango trees. Children enjoyed these to their hearts' content. Then all drank water at the Orphan Home nearby. And then we all returned by about 10 a.m. We have had certainly a very nice, jolly time!

* * * *

NUTAN BAL SHIKSHAN MANDIR, VILE PARLE.

I had the pleasure to visit, a few days back, the Nutan Bal Shikshan Mandir at Vile Parle. This institution is being run according to the Montessori system for imparting education through entertainment to small children. It is under the able management of Syt. S. N. Namle and his frends who have had practical training in this line at the Dakshinamurti Bal Mandir, Bhavnagar.

Syt. Namle Bhai showed me round the school, which was very well equipped with material and apparatus necessary and useful for this kind of institution. More attractive to me, however, were the pictures drawn and coloured by children. I was assured that the specimens showed to me were genuine attempts by children. Keeping this in view, I must say it is very praiseworthy of children to have been able to execute such kind of work.

The Bal Mandir has had a School-closing function this week. The children would be going on a long vacation. So they are ending their term with a happy function, consisting of dramas, songs, stories, etc., etc., to carry home sweet, pleasant memories.

In this connection is held also an Exhibition, which would remain open for the whole day to-day. Here you can have an idea of the educational materials and some work done by children, such as their paintings and drawings, paper work and clay models, etc., etc. It will indeed be worthwhile for the children and their wardens to visit the exhibition.

* * * *

JULLUNDER KANYA MAHAVIDYALAYA

This institution was founded on purely national lines in the year 1886. It has been a powerful force in removing the social evil of Purdah, and has raised the marriageable standard of the girls. It has from its very beginning striven to impart a spirit of Brahmacharya, self-help, love for fellowbeings, sacrifice and patriotism to the students. It inculcates highest principles of simplicity and chastity.

It started with only 8 students but now has about 500 on its rolls (of whom 200 are boarders). The institution was built at a cost of 4 lakhs of rupees on its own extensive lands comprising about 35 acres. The object of the institution, is to provide girls a sound education such as to befit them as good citizens and good house-wives and true mothers.

It has attached to it a "Widow Home" building at a cost of about 50,000 rupees. The institution has till now been able to send out about 400 ladies, of whom 200 are working in various parts of the country. Recently they celebrated their anniversary, photographs of which appear elsewhere on these pages.

* * * *

THE STUDENT—GIRLS' DRESS.

Sister Usha is ready to go to her school with books, pen, pencil, etc. Sister Anila calls her. She goes out with an eraser and a kerchief in her hand. Both go on their way talking about their tiny world. At last they have come to the topic of their dress.

Anila: I have been trying to be very careful; still I lose my rubber or pencil or something every few days. What to do?

Usha: But, you are not the only one. Yesterday I lost my knife, Madhuri her pencil, and Veena her rubber.

Anila: And as if all this loss is not sufficient by itself . . . . on the top of it we have to hear rebukes from our father, mother, sisters, brothers, teachers and others. But tell me, sister, how are we at fault? We have no pockets like our brothers. They have pockets in their pants as well as in the shirts.

Usha: Yes, you are quite right. Fees also can be kept safely in such pockets. The flap on the shirt-pocket prevents things from falling down. The pant pockets are safe enough and they can be made safer still by providing there a flap or a button.

Anila: Then, why not take to this sort of dress, and do away with our troubles and worries!

Usha: But who will allow you to do so? One day Madhuri asked her mother to put a pocket in her frock. And the mother told her that by doing so, the frock would be torn. She tried to explain but got only a scolding in return.

Anila: Yes, but pockets in the frocks do not last long as their cloth is thin. Again these pockets would be too small for keeping our things which might fall down when we play or bend for some purpose.

Usha: My dear Anila! You are very clever. The adoption of the boy's dress will be a great boon to us. But how are we to do this? Will not our elders taunt us that we have become naughty and want to look as boys. They might object to the giving up of our own dress?

Anila: Never mind that; let us speak about it to all our sisters: Perhaps a good solution may be found out.

Usha: Well, we shall do that.

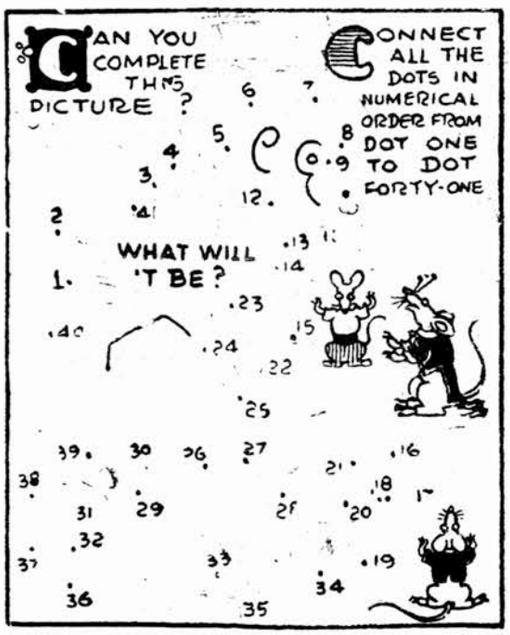
The other friends join sisters Anila and Usha on their way. Almost every one has the same difficulty to complain of.

As the ball had been left rolling, this became the talk in every class of school. Finally, they decided to hold a meeting on Saturday.

Exactly at 3 p.m. that day, the proceedings of the meeting began with Sister Anila in the chair. Sister Usha explained to the audience the purpose of the meeting, and strongly recommended a change in the dress. Many other sisters also spoke on the occasion. Complaints of everyday losses and rebukes were heard from every one. Even the boys had joined; some to help and some to make fun. The girls however boldly managed to keep peace and order at the meeting.

At last the following resolution was unanimously passed by them, and forwarded to every journal:—

"Resolved that the dress of the girls as at present is absolutely unsuitable, specially to students. There is no facility in that dress to keep the things of constant use such as pencil, eraser, kerchief, etc., etc. We the student-



NUTAN SHIKSHAN BAL MANDIR, VILE PARLE

A group photo of the students.

An outdoor excursion: Children on a hike.

Touring India On Bullock-Cart

them in Madras, but I had been turned down, and I was given the impression that they feared I might pawn their outfit! So in Calcutta, I had another try and succeeded.

"Buster" Has A Close Shave

We set out from Calcutta at 2 a.m. on 26th February. It was a difference! No rumble or crunching, no hard bumps, it was all silent and smooth, but for the tapping of "Buster's" hoofs on the road. We carried a load of two trunks and a sack full of things. We stopped at Serampore for four hours and while going over the level-crossing, "Buster" got his right hind leg between the lines and very nearly broken his leg. I was just moving the cart away, when the gate-keeper shouted that the mail was coming. I wondered if we would have time enough to extract his hoof—if not, could we stop the train, or was it to be the end of poor "Buster"? Many Indians came forward to our aid and eventually one of them managed to extract his hoof—and just in time!

I led "Buster" across the remaining sets of lines and as the gate closed behind us, the train turned the bend about two furlongs away and soon rattled past into the station. A close shave that? Poor "Buster's" hoof had been torn a bit by the sharp edge of the rail, but fortunately it did not cause a limp. Without further incident we arrived at Chandanagore and after some difficulty found shelter in a "Guest House" near a tank called Lal Diggi, for the night, tired and weary, twenty-four miles from Calcutta. We received very courteous treatment from the Hindu owners of this "Guest House" and after a good night's rest, left the French Settlement for Chinsurah.

(Continued from page 36)

At Chinsurah, the only available place was the Circuit House and, needless to say, the Bullock Cart stopped there. A swanky place for Bullock Cart travellers! What? Above us was the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, near him the Superintendent of Police and alongside us was the Club and the Deputy Collector, all housed in this double-storied building. With all these people in such close proximity, we felt quite important—not only that, an armed guard surrounded the building at night and when I went to get the ink bottle from my cart after dark, a challenge rang out in the silent night. To increase our importance, the Deputy Collector kindly instructed his cook to prepare our food for us during our stay and his bearer to attend us. By jove! it was topping? The grand finale came in the form of an invitation to lunch the next day by the D. I. G., which we very unfortunately were compelled to refuse as we had just finished our lunch and were ready packed to "move off". Gee! we got no money—but we do see life!

The Tooting Lady

From Chinsurah we proceeded to Burdwan, where we arrived one forenoon, hot and bothered, and very tired. There was a stiff climb over the bridge which spanned the railway lines and as "Buster" was puffing and struggling up the bad road, a motor car from behind kept on an incessant 'toot'. I signalled to it to pass on, yet 'toot! toot!' To say the least, it was—irritating. I asked Florrie to see who the h—l the driver was. "Oh!" ejaculated Florrie, "it's a lady and she is all smiles." I was glad the lady could not read my thoughts at the time! I was in no mood to be "nice" to smiling ladies!

The lady slowly drove past with a very wicked and very charming smile and suddenly, stepped on the gas, and soon was lost to sight.

"Buster" got over the bridge and slowly descended the other side, following the bend of the road. Soon we came near the Traveller's Bungalow, when again we heard the "toot! toot!" and round the curve, which was about twenty yards ahead, came the same car, driven by the lady, but this time accompanied by a gentleman. The car glided by and we turned into the Bungalow-compound. I had just unyoked 'Buster' and was dragging the cart into position, when the car repassed the bungalow at a very slow speed.

That evening about 5 p.m. the Chowkidar came dashing into the room. "The Judge Saheb's memsaheb has sent salaams." I went out and paid my respects to the lady, who, though the wife of a District and Sessions Judge, did not think we bullock cart tourists were beneath her dignity.

We had a very pleasant chat. "I have seen your picture in the 'Daily Mirror'," said the lady. I was puzzled and said I thought that perhaps she had made a mistake as to the paper. "Oh, no!" she smilingly replied, "it's no mistake. I'll send you the book so that you may keep the picture with the others you have". A few minutes after the usual "Thank you so much, Goodbye", a chaprasi in full "war-paint" arrived with the book and sure enough on page 24 of the "Daily Mirror" of 13th February 1936, we saw a reproduction of the photograph which had been taken by the "Statesman" at Budge Budge Railway Station.

Another Surprise

Next day another surprise awaited me. I called on the President of the Burdwan District Board with a view to sell my boxes for the district schools. The President smiled. "I will pass an order—giving you free accommodation in all the District Board inspection houses and dak bungalows throughout Burdwan District instead. It will be of more use to you," he said—and did. Very kind certainly, but not exactly what I had wanted.

We reached Asansol in due course and stopped at the Bungalow. The Khansama kept us sitting out in the compound till 10-30 p.m., as "no rooms were vacant". At this late hour a passenger going by train vacated and we took his room.

Next day the overseer blew in. "You will have to pay annas eight for that cart", he said. I showed him the President's order. "Oh! you are the tourists then, the President had wired through reserving a room in the Inspection Bungalow upstairs. What are you doing in these rooms?" he questioned. I explained matters to him and—well he exploded. I would not care to write all he told the Khansama.

On leaving Asansol we arrived at a village about six miles away with cross roads. I pulled up. "This road", I told Florrie, pointing left, "passes through the coal fields to Adra, from there we go to Purulia, Ranchi and so on to Hazaribagh. This one in front goes to Gaya via Dobi. Which way?" "By the left" was the order and off 'Buster' went zig-zag through the coal fields, stopping on the banks of the Damodar River.

The Damodar was fordable, but many human sharks were loitering on the banks, all ready to take the 'Saheb and Memsaheb' across.

They possibly thought I was a newly imported species of mackrel or an animated cabbage.

"Two buffalo carts will drag the saheb's cart across, while the saheb's bull can walk across in comfort", said one. Great was the praise of the buffaloes which had pulled motor cars across. "How easy was the saheb's cart" and only for a paltry "five rupees".

"Five h—l! Come on, Buster Boy", I said, "show them what you are made of", and gee! I felt a thrill of pride as "Buster" splashed through the ankle deep water and dragged us half way across the sandy river bed before stopping.

"Great Boy!!" I said, patting 'Buster' and got out of the car on the dry sand. Behind us, wonderstruck were half a dozen men. 'Wonderful', said one; 'a hill bull' said another; 'a wild bull' added a third; 'no' chimed in a fourth, "it must be a nilgay". Leaving them to guess whether 'Buster' was a bull or an elephant, we moved on, up the bank and on to the hard road.

A Cross-Country Run

We were getting on famously, when we came to a level-crossing. 'How far is Adra' I asked the porter. 'Adra' exclaimed the astonished porter, 'this road takes you direct to Purulia. Adra is six miles back by road and three miles this way across country. If you follow this track, it will lead you under the railway culvert straight to the station'. That was encouraging. 'Feel like a cross country run!' I asked Florrie. 'It looks rather bumpy,' she said, 'but it's shorter and will be a good test for pneumatics.' So off we started on our cross country run of three miles.

"Ugh—Bump!" Words cannot describe the 'wonderful sensation', we very nearly did 'Looping the loop' and great was our relief to arrive at the passenger seral, the only accommodation. During our three days' stay at Adra many of the railway folk folk visited us and several photos were taken. From Adra we went via Cassipore to Purulia over a much broken road, and with sufficient funds from orders received from the railway schools to carry us on to Ranchi. Purulia was left with a plus account. Our next aim was Ranchi 'over the hills and far away'.

The scenery was beautiful as we tracked through many miles of jungle, up hill and down dale. Then came 'Jonah Ghat', a very nasty and stiff pull. One furlong more and we would be on the top. Yes, it was easier said than done!

This furlong, perhaps, is a landmark of the constructing engineer's mood at the time—it has a double hump, and what made matters worse, the road is tarred, and "Buster's" shod feet kept slipping on its shiny surface.

Ranchi, the summer seat of the Government of Bihar and Orissa, was reached at last.

(TO BE CONTINUED ON SUNDAY NEXT.)

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News From Far & Near

"Where did you get that awful bump on your forehead, John?"
'I've got a cold.'
'What has that to do with it?'
'Everything—I wanted to read a placard, and sneezed twice.'

A COMMUNIST CRUCIFIED

Nailed to a cross by spikes driven through both hands and feet, a man, said to be a Communist who was concerned in recent labour troubles, was found in a clump of trees at Ocala, Florida.

Taken to hospital, the man said he had been overpowered by several men, but could not give any reason for their attack.

WORLD'S SMALLEST DWARF

Sampire, 14-year-old Zulu dwarf is said to be the smallest person in the world. He is only 20 inches high; 3/4yd. of cloth is sufficient to make him a suit.

BAN ON GALSWORTHY

Galsworthy's play. "The Silver Box," was to have been produced by Doncaster Grammar School's dramatic society. It has been banned by the headmaster, Mr. R. C. Unmack, as "unsuitable."

BOY'S STRANGE MISADVENTURE

Jack Fisher, a fifteen-year-old schoolboy of Sandown Cottages, Deal, was carrying a shotgun in the street when he saw a woman whom he thought was his mother.

He tried to hide the gun down his trouser leg, but it exploded, the shot going through his thigh.

Jack was rushed to hospital, where he is recovering.

HORSE SACRIFICE AS PART OF WEDDING CEREMONY

Five couples were married in the hills near Budapest before an altar erected to Hedur, the ancient Hungarian war god.

The ritual began with the sacrifice of a white horse.

The actual wedding ceremony was a "blood contract" made by cutting a small vein in the arms of the bride and bridegroom and allowing their blood to mix.

LONDON'S 6,000 BUSES

It was disclosed at the Guildhall that the London Passenger Transport Board has now 6,000 buses on the streets.

The Board was fined £5 and £2 2s. costs for allowing the use of a bus which emitted smoke, and a summons against the driver was dismissed on payment of 3s. costs. It was stated that this was only the fifth case of the kind against the Board since its incorporation in 1933.

Counsel said that the regulators and inspectors are now empowered to take out of service any bus immediately it shows signs of not functioning properly.

BELIEVE IT OR NOT!

This is the strangest story you ever read; but many witnesses declare that it is true.

Mr. Ezekiel Rowbottom, Waterford Township, New Jersey, lost his watch and chain from his waistcoat pocket while milking his cow.

Months later he sold the cow to Mr. Oscar Syder, a butcher.

After slaughtering the animal Mr. Syder found the missing watch and chain in its windpipe.

The watch was still lacking. It had lost only a few minutes since it disappeared.

Mr. Syder's theory is that every time the cow breathed she wound the timepiece one notch.

LEARNED TO READ BY TOMBSTONES

England's oldest schoolmaster, Mr. James Swatridge, of Compton Dundon, Somerset, celebrated his ninety-eighth birthday last month.

Mr. Swatridge when a boy taught himself to read and write by learning letters and words from gravestone inscriptions in the churchyard of his native village, Long Sutton.

Later he opened a night school in his own house, and when a National School was built at Compton Dundon he was made headmaster and held the post for thirty years.

"Is that the latest in hats with a cord and bow at the back?"
"No, just my own idea because the hat, is too big."

IMPRESSIONS OF HAMBURG

(Continued from page 35)

handed down in Hamburg from father to son, and so everything that has to do with it is treated almost like a relic; many an old counting-house in the narrow lanes lined with warehouses counts for more here than Hoger's splendid Chile House or the monumental Sprinkenhof.

From the Deichtor market where the Vierlander peasants unload their vegetables from the lighters these old commercial streets run to the Cremon and the Grimm. There, too, lies the "Alt Hamburger Burgerhaus". On the other side of the Zollkanal among the warehouses the air is laden with the odour of cinamon tar and madeira, cod-liver oil, salted skins and South African fruit. Here there is dock after dock. There on the fo'c'sle an Indian crew sit eating their rice, elsewhere exhausted workers are unloading cases of tea, while sailors are making themselves smart to go to St. Pauli, which has been their dream since they left Sydney; but they stop short of the brilliantly-lighted Reeperbahn or the Grofze Freiheit and look in at "Mudder Cohr's" in the Liberia Bar with its notice "English spoken und skandinavisk tales" or Papa Haase's. In the Erich Strafze, who has hung from the ceiling the curious booty of his voyages round the world, and drinks every glass of gin devoutly because it is "the first for four weeks' have just begun.

The Wharf

But outside, the launches and ferry boats puff noisily to and fro, and the air is filled with the hum of the rivetting in the shipbuilding yards. From a thousand chimneys great and small the smoke rises to the clouds which, like thick bundles of coloured rags push their way across the picture and tumble headlong into the void behind the roof of the church. A wherryman on the Vorsetzen Square adds his joke, and this is also a speciality of Hamburg.

"Wohr Di, wenn De Blanke Hans Kummt!" (beware when the North Sea threatens) is carved in sandstone on the Water-gauge tower of the St. Pauli landing stage. That is where one meets one's girl in spring when one wants to go to Hagenbeck's, or when the green steamers run to the flower country, to the orchard district in the Altes Land with its beautiful half-timbered houses with their ditches and front gardens full of pansies, stocks and glass balls, all hidden in a sea of blossom.

"Wohr di, wenn De Blanke Hans Kummt!" is the motto of the German Marine Observatory over there on the high Stintfang. There they measure the wind and the water, and make the weather and the time. It is just noon, and it seems as if the harbour were holding its breath; on the stroke of twelve the time-ball falls over there on the Kehrwiederspitze. A few steamers respond with friendly hooting. Of course they get their time from Nauen, but they make it here too, over there. The Marine Observatory has a meridian hut, and that is where Germany's time is made.

When the meteorologists report bad weather and the guns roar their highwater warning across the town, everyone pays attention. Many a one thinks of the groud-swell of Grossvogelsand of the Bay of Biscay and Cape Horn. The shipping news is more eagerly read than the novels in the newspapers. The whole port rejoices when, after days like that, the Laeisz Line's beautiful sailing ships come back safely from Australia. They are the pride of the Hamburg lads, who climb the rigging and learn splicing and knotting over there in the Seamen's School at Finkenwarder.

And one day, across the river in Oevelgonne, they say good-bye to their girls on the Fliesenweg, in front of the tidy little pilots' houses, below the high walls of the Hamburg merchants' parks. And afterwards the fair-haired girls sit there alone on the breakwater, under the Sunday boat that hangs above them from the white davits. They sit dreaming of the ships that leave long streamers of smoke behind them as they glide seawards past the green Sullberg of Blankenese into the twinkling distant where the light of the evening sun melts into the gold of the water, and the silhouettes of the ships finally disappear.

Roger Knapp, 17, of Melrose, Massachusetts, is probably the strongest boy for his age. Six feet high and weighing 175 lbs., he registered 1,165 lbs. on the leg lift machine. He also showed a back lift of 765 lbs., a lung capacity of 345 cubic inches, a left grip of 159 lbs. and a right grip of 155 lbs.

They were engaged to be married, and he was proudly relating his former adventures in Africa.

"I had to hack my way," said he, "through almost impenetrable jungle, chopping slashing at thick undergrowth and trees— "

"Oh, George!" said she. "You'll do fine when you have to weed the garden!"

* * * *

"How is business nowadays, old man?"

"Picking up a little, I'm glad to say. As a matter of fact, one of the travellers came in with a £500 order yesterday."

"That's going too far. I don't believe it."

"But it's true. I can show you the cancellation."

Sixth International Communal Congress

understanding for the difficulties of others. This personal acquaintance and the mutual esteem felt by the communal leaders of all civilized countries are eminently suited to further a rapprochement between the nations and to strengthen the idea of peace.

It is in this spirit that the Sixth International Communal Congress will be prepared and conducted. May the participation of large numbers from all civilised countries contribute to fulfilling the great object of the meeting.

Exhibition Of German Commune

On the day before the International Communal Congress begins the Exhibition "The German Commune" will be opened by Reich Minister of the Interior Dr. Frick and the Chairman of the German Communal Congress, Chief Burgomaster Fiehler. The German communes and communal associations had long wished to provide the German public with evidence of the work done and successes achieved by the local government authorities in Germany. The meeting of the leading communal experts of the whole world provides a welcome and unique opportunity of doing so.

The Exhibition will be held in two of Berlin's large Fair Halls and demonstrate every branch of local government systematically and on a large scale. The object of the Exhibition is to show how local government in Germany looks after the individual from his birth to his death. Hence a tour of the Exhibition will be a complete survey of human life.

The opening ceremony will take place in the Hall of Honour, which will be decorated with numerous coats of arms and flags of German communes and communal associations and the statue of Roland, the emblem of German medieval towns. The foreign members of the International Communal Congress who are coming to Germany from all parts of the world and numerous leading communal experts from all parts of the Reich will be present and examine this display of German self-government work with expert eyes.

(Continued from page 1)

Constitution And Administration

The first part of the scientific part of the Exhibition will deal with the foundations of communal work, namely, the constitution and administration of the communes, communal finances and the general principles of town-planning. The next section will deal with the measures taken by local self-government bodies for the care of unborn and young children, maternity and child welfare in town and country. Then comes the school, the training of children and care for the poor and underfed. The child grows up and its education is continued in the vocational and technical schools. The apprentice adopts a vocation. The commune provides the economic basis of his work in the form of transport undertakings and supply businesses.

The husband and wife who found a home are also dependent on the help of the commune; the wife cooks with municipal gas and municipal electric current; the municipal waterworks provide water for washing and drinking, while the municipal cleaning department removes kitchen refuse.

In the evening the communal theatre or orchestra provides enjoyment and recreation. The municipal art exhibition trains the intellect. The municipal people's college provides for the further instruction of the adults. The communal fire brigade fights fire and water shortage. Municipal playgrounds and sports grounds steel and refresh the body.

Welfare Work

The unemployed are cared for by the Welfare and Communal Office. The sick are healed or their sufferings alleviated in the hospitals and by the medical treatment supplied by the commune. Housing shortage is overcome by the large settlement buildings erected by the commune. The old and weary who cannot provide for themselves or be provided for by their children are accommodated in the commune's homes for the aged. The mortal remains of the dead are laid to rest in the communal cemetery.

Thus the Exhibition "The German Commune" provides a vivid idea of the comprehensive activities of German local self-government bodies and also evidence of their active energies. Our foreign visitors will be able to convince themselves that we are speaking the truth in Germany when we say that in the new Reich self-government is encouraged no less than at any previous time. It is particularly in present-day Germany that more is done for the people than ever before by arousing and concentrating all forces in the cause of self-government.

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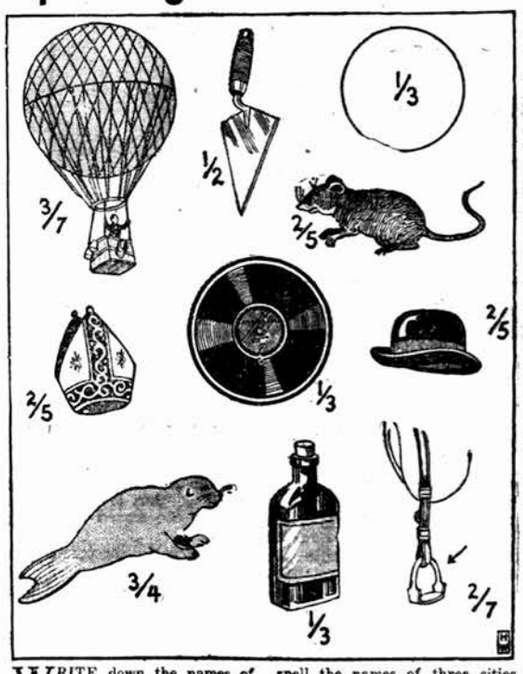
A Surprising Slate Trick

THE amateur magician exhibits a clean slate to his spectators and also shows a number of cards, bearing such names as "Sahara," "Indian Ocean," "Vesuvius," "Coral Islands," "Red Sea," etc. One card is selected and the name of the chosen card is shown on the slate in a surprising manner.

The requirements for this trick are a flap slate and a number of cards, say 12, each being labeled with a geographical name. Under the flap write a large letter "C" with red chalk. You are now ready to perform the trick.

Exhibit the slate and place it on the table. Now show the cards and have one selected. Forcing the card with the name, "The Red Sea," receive it back and shuffle it into the remaining cards. Now ask the spectator to name the card he selected, and on his answering the "The Red Sea" show the large "RED C" on the slate.

Spelling With Fractions



WRITE down the names of the ten objects shown in the drawing. Then from each of the resulting words take the number of letters indicated by the fractions and combine these letters to spell the names of three cities.

The denominator of each fraction indicates the number of letters in the word that spells the name of the object and the nominator shows how many of the letters are to be used.

JINGLE-SPLITS IN PUZZLE RHYMES

EACH of the missing words in these five sets of rhymes has as many letters in it as there are asterisks indicated. Use these letters in the same sequence for the shorter words where the asterisks are shown in groups. The context of the jingle will help you guess the words.

I.

It acted like a *********, that speech I made one night,
I thought the audience liked me; I was mistaken, quite;
The manager behind the scene yelled: "Cut it out, you dunce,"
And when he heard them *** ** **** the curtain down at once.

II.

"My dear," said Mama, as I left for the dance,
"I hope you'll ****** as is proper and meet,
Since conduct informal is looked at askance,
For young brides to ** **** to act most discreet."

III.

I wrote her a letter *********. ***** versed,
My passionate longing I boldly defined,
And when it was**** * *****. *** rehearsed
What I should reply in case she declined.

IV.

"How can you make your *** **, fom. with all that heavy load?
You'll never get it up, my lad, that steep and hilly road."
"I guess you're right, in what you say, it's too much I'm afraid."
So he dumped out some of the ***** and then easily made the grade.

V.

If Heaven's ******** Eve had heeded,
Things had been different for us all!
A fig leaf she would not have needed,
For from her act *** ***** his fall.

(For the solutions of these puzzles see page 48)

Pen the Ark's Animals

THERE is a great confusion and excitement in the ark, as a result of which poor old Noah is in a quandary. Six of his cargo of living creatures, an elephant, a monkey, a rabbit, a bird, a cow and a cat succeeded in breaking out of their quarters.

Noah decided that the easiest way to get these creatures back in their respective places, was first to enclose each one in its individual pen. But how?

As a puzzlist, you can solve Noah's problem by drawing a continuous line, starting at the dot just above Noah's hand and ending at the dot at the top of the drawing, making only nine turns so that each of the six creatures is completely inclosed.

(For the solution of this puzzle see page 48)

NEGRO LYNCHED BY AMERICAN MOB

Victim Seized From Car And Riddled With Bullets

A 35-year-old Negro accused of attacking two white women was lynched near Cusseta (Georgia, U.S.A.) by a mob which took him from Chattahoochee County officers on March 14.

A rope about his neck, the bullet-punctured body of the victim, Philip Baker, was found on the bank of swampland lake several hours after he was taken from Sheriff J. T. Van Horn and two deputies by the armed and masked band.

A fishing party discovered the body on the ground near a tree where Baker apparently had been hanged and shot.

Sheriff Van Horn said the mob, numbering between 30 and 40, seized the man as he was being transferred late last night from Macon to Columbus.

He said the trip was uneventful until they neared near-by Junction City, when an automobile started trailing them and sounding its horn.

Van Horn said he increased his speed and about two miles beyond Junction City he found the road blocked by the mob. He said the crowd quickly covered him and his aides with guns and dragged Baker from the car.

The band disappeared with the prisoner, Van Horn said, after taking the officers' ammunition and the keys to their car.

The Sheriff said all the mob members were masked and he was unable to recognize any of them as they snatched their quarry swiftly and without speaking a half dozen words.

Baker was arrested last December on a charge of attacking two white women and beating a Negro woman a day after he completed a 12-month chain-gang sentence for carrying a pistol.

The Sheriff said feeling was high following the arrest and that Baker was removed to Macon for safe-keeping.

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Find the Hidden Maxim

FOR every adage, according to old Professor Noah Tall, there is a maxim that expresses exactly the contrary bit of wisdom. Therefore, everyone can pick a proverb to suit his mood.

An excellent example of the truth of Professor Tall's assertion is found in the adage which is a refutation of the maxim, "What is to be, will be."

What is the hidden quotation? Start with the letter in the shaded area of the letter maze, move from letter to letter in the proper order and you will spell the words of the hidden maxim.

Mysterious Mathematics

AS a mathematical wizard you secretly write a number on a slip of paper which you fold several times and give it to someone to hold. Then ask someone to name a number consisting of three different figures; for instance, 2, 3, 7, which form the number 237. Tell him to reverse that number and to subtract the smaller from the larger.

Now instruct the person to note the result, reverse it and add it to the last result. When this has been completed, the paper upon which you wrote is opened, and there, in large figures, is the total: 1089.

This trick is quite astounding, and it always works, because the total will invariably be 1089. Try it with any three different figures: it always comes out the same.

Be sure, however, to state that there must be three figures after the subtraction. For instance: 213 from 312 leaves 099.

When 99 is the result, it must be considered as 099, which, reversed, gives 990, and 099 and 990 total 1089. Watch the person who is doing the figuring and if this point comes up, be sure to mention that a cipher must be put at the head of the figures.

Conundrums

WHAT has no weight, but can touch water without getting wet?

2. Why is a chicken that has just been hatched like a cow's tail?

3. Why is the life of every king filled with wet weather?

4. Why are the wheels of a motor car like the weeks of the year?

5. Why is it most convenient to read books about trees in the Fall?

6. What is the difference between a jeweller and a jailer?

7. What is the difference between a brewer and a toad?

(For the solutions of these puzzles see page 48)

"Helen Of Troy" Legend

All A Myth, Says Archaeologist

Mr. Robert Skinner, American Ambassador to Turkey, has reported to the State Department that excavations made at the site of ancient Troy reveal that the legend of Helen and the 10 Years' War has little foundation in fact.

Ambassador Skinner's report of his visit to the excavation work being carried on at Troy, Ephesus and Pergamum by Carl W. Blegen, under the auspices of the University of Cincinnati, is published in the current issue of The American Foreign Service Journal.

"Arising out of the work at Troy", Ambassador Skinner reports, "is the melancholy news that the legend of Helen of Troy and the 10 Years' War is all a myth!

"Mr. Blegen himself declares it to be a crime to dispose in this summary fashion of such a wonderful story as Homer had given us, but facts ar facts, and the historians of this materialistic age now believe that the great war Homer wrote about was actually just another struggle in the East against the West, the determination of the Trojans to dominate the straits and hold back the Westerners."

On the basis of Homer's famous masterpiece, Helen of Troy has been known to every school child for years as the heroine of the Trojan Wars. Her surpassing beauty, the tale recites, caused suitors from all Greece to ask for her hand. After Menelaus was chosen, Paris kidnapped her and bore her off to Troy. Menelaus won her back when Troy fell.

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THE LUCKY HEN-PECKED HUSBANDS

Five young couples are in the habit of meeting once a week for an evening of bridge. At their last meeting, the wives decided to hold a theater party on the following Thursday. This did not meet with the approval of the husbands, as the five men had planned to attend a boxing tournament on that date. Fearful of an outburst of feminine temper the husbands tried by diplomacy to change the minds of their helpmates.

Paul Pussyfoot being a lawyer, attempted to appeal to the women's frugal instinct by arguing that, as the tickets were already purchased, it would be a waste of money not to use them, as the management would not refund the price to them. This statement, however, proved a boomerang, for the ladies instantly suggested that some of the women should attend the boxing match so that some of the men might go to the theater party.

Then it was that Bill Spayable, the bookkeeper, showed his genius. He approved of this plan but added, in order to be fair with everyone, that they should let chance decide who should attend the pugilistic contest and who the theater. Starting with himself, he counted off a certain number and the first five people on whom this count fell were the ones selected to attend the prize fight, while the others went to the theater. Of course, Bill chose such a number that he counted out the five men.

Can you figure out what was the number used by Bill and which one of the men is the bookkeeper from whom the count started? The count is made clockwise.

(For the solution of this puzzle see page 48)

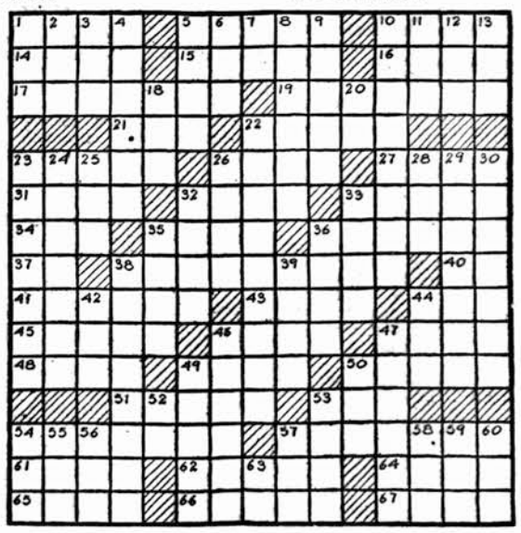
The Cross-Word Puzzle

HORIZONTAL

1—Greek letter.
5—Pertaining to the cheek.
10—Talk insanely.
14—Egyptian "father of the gods."
15—Old-womanish.
16—What pen-name was used by Charles Lamb?
17—From what country does Tokay wine come?
19—What is the chief manufacturing city of Ireland?
21—What nocturnal bird of prey is a symbol of wisdom?
22—Foot lever.
23—What country received Arica in the Tacno-Arica dispute?
26—What is the fourth planet in order of distance from the sun?
27—Periods of time.
31—List.
32—Classify.
33—Aroma.
34—Being in the most abstract sense.
35—Portion.
36—Written message.
37—Myself.
38—Investigators.
40—Note of the musical scale.
41—Bivalve mollusk.
43—A flexible pipe for conveying water.
44—What American editor once offered a dol. 100,000 peace award?
45—What kingdom in Asia contains the highest mountains in the world?
46—Dines.
47—Cause of ruin.
48—Month in the Jewish calendar.
49—Festival.
50—Cuts the outer part from.
51—Light dramatic composition.
53—Large cask.
54—Student selected for special duties.
57—What is the commercial center of Siam?
61—Class of vertebrates consisting of birds.
62—A twin.
64—Cover the inner surface.
65—Footway.
66—Stem.
67—Paradise.

VERTICAL

1—Exclamation.
2—Australian bird.
3—Measure of weight.
4—New Lisbon is in what Portuguese dependency of Africa?
5—Crumbly deposit of clay.
6—Some.
7—Chinese measure.
8—What king of the Belgians succeeded Leopold II?
9—Bamboolike grasses.
10—Mirrors.
11—Of what state (abbr.) is Montgomery the capital?
12—Force.
13—Dine.
18—Reverential fear.
20—What southern state (abbr.) was named in honor of a king of France?
23—Umbrellalike contrivance.
24—In what city were Amati and Stradivarius violins made?
25—Sweetened.
28—Possessive pronoun.
29—Heath.
28—Steep in moisture.
29—Wind flower.
30—Hits.
32—Celestial body.
33—Withered.
35—Blind.
36—Not so much.
38—Marine animal.
39—Who wrote "The Prisoner of Zenda"?
42—Mineral spring.
44—The legal profession.
46—Not revealed.
47—Ornamental circlet.
49—Tailless amphibians.
50—Play on words.
52—Of a point in space.
53—Speak.
54—Part of an atlas.
55—Eggs.
56—Trap.
57—Babylonian deity.
58—Young goat.
59—Number.
60—Range of perception.
63—In Oriental countries a title of respect for a woman.



(The solution of this puzzle will appear in our issue of Sunday next)

SPANISH PEASANTS DISPOSSESS GRANDEES

Revolutionaries Share-out Estates In Orderly Manner

Estates of the dispossessed Spanish grandees and absentee landlords in Badajoz Province were seized and shared out when thousands of peasants took the already existing law into their own hands.

At five o'clock, in practically every village of the Province which is nearly as large as Belgium labourers assembled and marched to the estates earmarked by the new land Refoom Act for future settlements of peasant families.

They distributed the land with perfect discipline, as if acting upon some previous agreement.

The Azana Government are rapidly enforcing the Land Reform Act in fulfilment of their promises in the Popular Front (Radical) programme.

Badajoz peasants explain, however, that the season is alredy far advanced.

If tney had waited for the Government experts to come and organise the settlements, they say this year's crops would have been seriously jeopardised.

The peasants claim that they had to use direct action to speed up the "slow bureaucratic machiner."

An English golfer holidaying at a Scottish resort noticed an elderly native walking on the course each day. One day the visitor said to the starter: "Who is that old fellow with a beard who is always strolling about alone?"

"Oh, aye," said the starter, "that'll be Auld Wullie. He lost a new ball at the fourth in 1918."

IRISH HOMESPUN SOCIETY

Preparations For Spring Show Display

A report on the work being done in Donegal, Mayo and Galway for the coming exhibition at the R. D. S. Spring Show was given at a committee meeting, in Dublin, of the Irish Homespun Society by members who had recently returned from these districts.

In addition to the homespun industry, various other handicraft workers were visited throughout Ireland.

The Committee expressed thanks to the R. D. S. for having provided such ample space for the display of handicrafts and homespuns at the Spring Show.

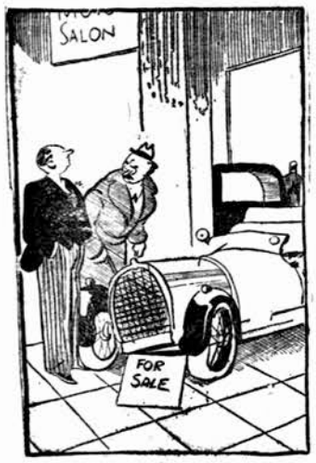
The secretary read correspondence with the National Agricultural and Industrial Development Association, including a letter in which he expressed his regret to that body that he was unable to become a member of the Committee of the N.A.I.D.A. as it was the intention of the Homespun Society to remain completely independent of any other organisation.—"Irish Press"

MUSEUM OF ANTIQUE "FAKES"

As a warning to private collectors the Natural History Society at Nuremberg is holding an exhibition of "faked" antiques from the collection of the 80 year old Munich painter Gabriel Max, who bought them for considerable sums of money in the belief that they were genuine. Among the collection are bones of cave-bears, which had been passed off as tools used in the Stone Age, and "relics of the Bronze Age" which were in reality made of copper-wire and sheet brass. Some of these impostures were manufactured in tens of thousands. To demonstrate the difference between the "fakes" and the genuine antiques, the Society have installed in one room a collection of genuine relics of antiquity.

Last Week's Cross-Word Puzzle

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES



Second-hand car salesman: 'It's only been driven ten thousand miles you know.'

Customer: 'Yes, but how many has it been towed?'

Smith—Is your wife economical?

Jones—Sometimes. She used only 30 candles on her fortieth birthday cake.

* * * *

"The directors of this road are a precious lot of grafters."

"Why do you say that?"

"Every man of them had his appendix removed and charged the cost to operating expenses."

* * * *

Possible Summer Lodger—That was a ripping dinner and if it was a fair sample of your meals, I should like to come to terms.

Scots Farmer—Before we gan ony further, was that a fair sample o' yer appetite?

* * * *

"I know a girl who thinks her husband is simply wonderful," remarked the man. "Ah", murmured his companion, "so you've just come from a wedding?"

* * * *

Skepticus—I hear you're in full accord with all of Logwind's fool theories.

Wiseguy—Yep; I'd rather agree with h'm than listen to him talk.

* * * *

"What did your son learn at college?"

"Well, he can ask for money in such a way that it makes it seem a privilege to give it to him."

* * * *

John—Her father made his fortune while he was a young man. Would you like to know how he made it?

Jack—Not particularly, but I'd like to know if he still has it.

* * * *

Mrs. Spendit—I saw the sweetest little Pekingese at the dog show. I wish you'd buy him for me. Only dol 100 and thoroughly house-broke.

Her Husband—House-broke, is he? He's got nothing on me. I'm flat broke.

* * * *

An actor who had been "resting" for a long time was so overjoyed when he found a manager to put on his show that he agreed to accept as salary whatever the manager thought the performance was worth.

"At the end of the first week," he told a friend, "I tore open my pay envelope. There were three pounds in it."

His friend nodded.

"Can you beat it?" shrieked the angry actor. "The management promised to give me what they thought the show was worth."

"H'm!" said his friend. "And what was the extra ten bob for?"

Teacher was giving a lesson on the weather idiosyncrasies of winter.

"What is it," she asked, "that comes in like a lion and goes out like a lamb?"

And little Julia, in the back row, replied: "Father."

* * * *

"Poor old chap! I'm afraid he suffers from matrimonial dyspepsia."

"Whatever's that?"

"Oh—his wife doesn't agree with him."

* * * *

A man with a little black bag knocked at the front door.

"Come in, come in," said the father of fourteen children, "and I hope to goodness you're a piano tuner."

* * * *

"I don't see how you can afford to take so many girls to expensive restaurants."

"That's easy; I always ask the girl if she hasn't been putting on weight just before we go in."

* * * *

A lecture on economy had just come to an end. The chairman, who had been much impressed, was proposing a vote of thanks.

"And now," he finished, "I am going to ask you to give the speaker two hearty cheers!"

* * *

A circus lion escaped from its cage into the surrounding Yorkshire countryside. No hue and cry was raised, but the circus men began to scour the district.

Two days later a hefty Yorkshireman appeared at the circus leading on a string an undamaged but obviously subdued king of beasts.

"I've browt thy dog back maister," he said, simply.

* * * *

Two friends reached King's Cross, only to find that one of them had missed his last train home. The other, who lived in the Hatfield district, was more fortunate and insisted upon taking his friend along with him.

"You mustn't mind a walk," he said, as they left Hatfield station. "My house is a good mile away."

"Lead on," said his companion, and they footed it together.

It was a terrible night, raining in torrents, and they covered the first three-quarters of a mile in comparative silence. Suddenly the host halted.

"What's up, old man?" inquired his friend.

"Up!" retorted the other. "I've just remembered that we moved to Wimbledon yesterday.

Householder: 'What about putting your business off till tomorrow night—I've let my burglary Insurance Policy lapse.'

Certain Scots were invited to join a "surprise party," with instructions that each should bring something.

An Edinburgh man brought shortbread; a Glasgow man whisky; a Dundee man marmalade; and an Aberdeen man his brother.

* * * *

"Does your son ever come back to visit you, since he got in the movies at Hollywood?"

"Every summer," answered Grandma proudly; "every summer of the three years he's been gone."

"And does he bring his wife with him?"

"Each time," she answered. "And they was three as purty girls as you ever laid eyes on."

* * * *

The angler had sat for hours without a bite, though he kept losing his bait. In desperation, he took his last worm, poured some whisky on it, and put it on the hook.

To his surprise, the line tightened. He reeled in carefully, and found that the worm had seized a full-grown trout by the throat.

* * * *

"Did you notice any suspicious characters in the neighbourhood?' the magistrate inquired.

"Sure," replied the new Irish policeman "I saw but one man, and I asked him what he was doing there at that time o' night. Sez he: 'I have no business here just now, but I expect to open a bank in the vicinity later on."

"Yes," replied the magistrate, "and he did open a bank in the vicinity later on and stole £20,000.'

"Begorra!" answered the policeman, "The man may have been a thafe, but he was no liar."

* * * *

The old stranger shuffled into the country inn.

"Sixty-two years ago," he said, "I left this place, a penniless boy with no prospects. All I had was five shillings lent me by my school-fellow, Burrows—I suppose Burrows is dead."

"That he isn't!" cried an aged man. "I'm Jack Burrows, and let me be the first to welcome you back, rich and famous, to your old home"

All the villagers cheered.

"I'm wondering," said the returned native, "if you could lend me another five bob?"

* * * *

B. L. points out how pat some of our modern sayings would have sounded from the tongues of certain ancients. These for example:

"The first hundred years are the hardest."—Methuselah.

"Treat 'em rough."—Henry VIII.

"Keep the home fires burning."—Nero.

"The bigger they are the harder they fall."—Young David.

"It floats."—Noah.

"You can't keep a good man down."—Jonah.

"I don't know where I'm going, but I'm on my way."—Columbus.

* * * *

One of the witnesses was a countryman unused to the ways of the law, but quick, it proved, to understand its fundamentals.

After a severe cross-examination counsel for the prosecution paused, and then, putting on a look of severity, exclaimed: "Mr. Smith, has not an effort been made to induce you to tell a different story?"

"A different story from what I told, sir?"

"That is what I mean."

"Yes, sir. Several persons have tried to get me to tell a different story from what I have told, but they couldn't."

"Now, sir. Upon your oath, remember. I wish to know who those persons are."

"Well, I guess you've tried about as hard as any of them."

'So you have become a diver?' 'No, it was the only suit going cheap at the sale of lost property.'

When Freddy handed in his homework the teacher examined it closely.

"That looks suspiciously like your father's handwriting," he said. "What have you got to say?"

"Well, sir," replied Freddy, after a long pause, "now I come to think of it, I used his fountain-pen."

* * * *

"Have you any reference?" inquired the lady of the house.

"Yis, mum, lots of em," answered the prospective maid.

"Then why did you not bring them with you?"

"Well, mum, to te'll the troot, they're just loike me photygraphs. None of them do me justice."

* * * *

A certain nice little family broke up amiably a couple of years ago, the woman keeping charge of her small daughter and remarrying, the man returning to his pipe and his books.

He takes his daughter to luncheon and a matinee every now and then and it was while they were returning from one of these excursions, on a bus, that she said, loudly and clearly, "By the way, Father, have you heard that Mother has a new baby?"

SOLUTIONS OF THIS WEEK'S PUZZLES

Henpecked Husbands: The number used is 11. Start with the man in the striped suit at the left, count clockwise and each of the five husbands will be counted out.

Fractional Spelling: The three cities are Baltimore, Seattle and Detroit. The names of the objects are: 1. BALloon, STIrrup, MOuse, REcord. 2. SEAl, boTTle, circLE. 3. DErby, TROwel, mITre.

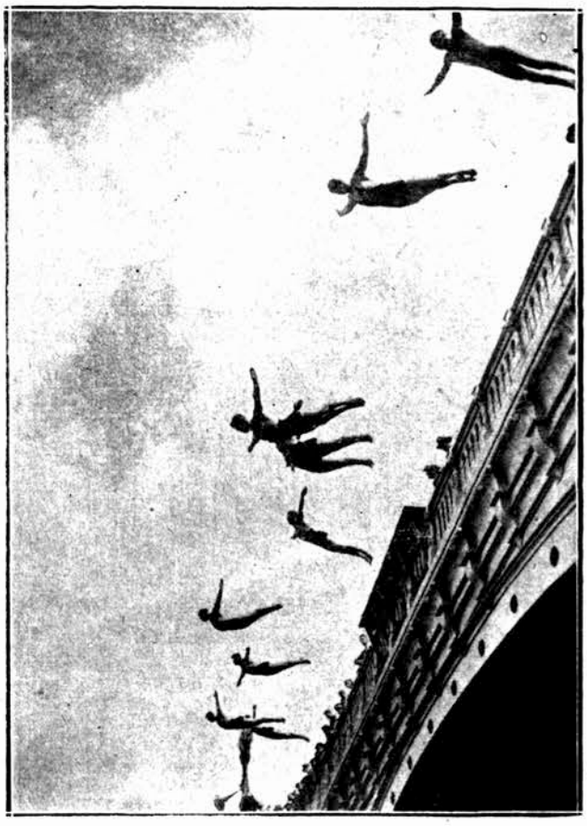
Jungle-Splits: I. Boomarang, Boo, Me, Rang. II. Behave, Be, Have. III. Sentimentally, Sent, I, Mentally. IV. Cargo, Car, Go. V. Mandates, Man, Dates.

Conundrums: 1. A shadow. 2. Because it was never seen before. 3. Because his life is on continuous reign (rain). 4. Because they keep rolling around. 5. Because nature turns the leaves then. 6. One sells watches and the other watches cells. 7. One buys hops and the other takes them.

Hidden Maxim: Tracing the correct path through the maze of letters spells the words of the hidden maxim: "Life is what we make it."

Ark Animals: A tracing of the solution will be mailed upon receipt of request accompanied by an addressed, stamped envelope and a clipping of the puzzle.

A JAGADGURU'S CORONATION



(Left) Installation of Sri Trilochana Shivacharya as head of Veerashaivas of Ujjain Peeth took place recently at Kudligi in Bellary Dt. in the presence of some 50,000 people. The coronation ceremony was conducted by Jagadguru Swami of Ballenhur (left) assisted by the Swami of Kedarnath Math. (Right) Learning to swim—from a city bridge in Melbourne.

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